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DAILY GAZETTE.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Sheridan's Course in New Orleans Approved.

Proposed Amendments to the Senate Finance Bill.

Pinchback and the Louisiana Senatorship.

Pacific Mail Subsidy Investigation.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 6, 1875.

Gen. Sheridan's Course in New Orleans Approved.

The President and Cabinet, and all Senators and Representatives your correspondent has conversed with, warmly approve of General Sheridan's very humane and conservative course at New Orleans. Many insist that he would be justified in killing a few hundred outlaws, but in the main his more moderate course is approved.

The Senate Finance Bill.

The House Banking and Currency Committee held an important meeting to-day, at which its chairman, Mr. Maynard, who has charge of the Senate Finance bill, now on the Speaker's table, was instructed to allow two amendments to be offered in the House; first, to strike out the silver resumption clause; second, to definitely settle whether the retired greenbacks shall be liable to reissue or permanently retired. The committee was very much divided, but decided to allow the above amendments to be offered. Wm. D. Kelley is preparing to make vigorous opposition to its passage.

A Striking and Impressive Scene

was witnessed in the Senate to-day. The galleries were crowded to hear ex-rebel Major General Gordon speak, defending his rebel friends in Louisiana and in the South generally.

The Louisiana Senator.

Senator Morton, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, will, at the earliest day possible, report and urge immediate action upon the resolution admitting Senator-elect Pinchback to his seat. It is quite certain that Mr. Pinchback will be admitted, dispatches to the contrary notwithstanding. Every Southern Republican Senator, including Mr. Alcorn, is determined that he shall have his rights and will accordingly vote to give him his seat without further delay, as will most of the Northern Senators, excepting, of course, the Bourbon Democrats.

The resolution also involves, in theory, the recognition of the Kellogg Government, but as to the United States Courts, the President, and House of Representatives of Congress have already recognized it, in due form, in numerous instances, while the Senate has done the same indirectly; the resolution is really to settle the Senatorial question of the Louisiana State Government was, to all intents and purposes, settled long ago.

The Republican Senators, who opposed its recognition two years ago upon the imperfect information then before them, have, upon further information, determined now to favor it.

The Charges Against Mr. Pinchback

had their origin with the Copperhead White League Democracy, and were taken up and kept afloat by well intentioned Republicans, who scarcely comprehended that the men who resort to assassination for political purposes are abundantly able to tell any number of lies, in cases where such a cheap device will answer their purpose. The story that Mr. Pinchback has confessed to certain acts that render him ineligible is also false, and is so pronounced by the chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom the confession was said to have been made. The Louisiana Senator will be admitted, and the charges against him, if made in due form, by responsible parties, will be investigated in accordance with the rules of the Senate, made and provided.

Senator Chandler.

The friends of Senator Chandler have information that his re-election is a certainty. Judge Edmunds, of the Congressional Republican Executive Committee, and the hardest worker in the committee, and the hardest worker in the committee, and the hardest worker in the committee, and he has gone to Michigan to work for Mr. Chandler's re-election.

A Patent Court.

A bill will shortly be introduced in the House, providing for the establishment of a National Patent Court in Washington, for the adjudication of all patent cases. It is argued that by the establishment of this court, giving the judgeships to men thoroughly familiar with science, mechanics, and patent law, patentees would be greatly benefited, and the local courts relieved of much arduous business, not thoroughly understood by them, and the whole work would be given to more competent authorities.

WASHINGTON, January 6, 1875.

The Pacific Mail Subsidy.

The Ways and Means Committee, now investigating the Pacific Mail subsidy business, met this forenoon in secret session. Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway is unable to reach Ex-Postmaster King. He is reported to have been at Buffalo on Monday night last, and is now supposed to be in central New York.

Charles Albert was examined. He testified: Was agent or attorney for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company from 1860 until September, 1873; in this capacity I commenced application for an increased subsidy in December, 1871, and managed the case until the first part of February, 1872, when I was superceded by Irwin, but thereafter acted as Irwin's counsel and disbursing agent; the disbursements were made between the 21 of February and the 1st of July, and aggregated between $100,000 and $125,000; witness received $100,000 of this amount from Irwin personally in New York, May 27, 1872, in checks signed either by Bellows or Stockwell; witness' agreement with Stockwell was oral and related only to witness' own personal services; for this he received $10,000 cash and was to receive $30,000 more in case of success, but being superceded he could make no claim, considered he had none for this latter amount; he subsequently received from Irwin twice between $5,000 and $7,000 for his services as counsel; disbursements were made by witness, under Irwin's directions, in Washington, to fifteen or thirty different persons, some of them residents of Washington, and some not. Witness took receipts for all payments, and sent receipts to Irwin in California. Witness, in view of his relation to Irwin as counsel and Irwin's refusal to answer similar questions, said he felt compelled at present to decline to give the names of the persons to whom he made these payments, under Irwin's directions. He desired to state, however, that not a cent of the amount disbursed by him was paid by any agreement or understanding or expectation that it would ever reach any member of Congress.

This witness is Irwin's uncle, and he has written to Reverdy Johnson for advice.

THE Russians have gone mad over Patti again. At Moscow, recently, the receipts on the opening night were $7,500, and when it is stated that in the course of the evening she was called before the curtain no less than six times, and that upwards of two thousand bouquets were showered upon her, some idea may be formed of the triumph she achieved. At the conclusion of the opera Mme. Patti was presented with five splendid stars of rubies and diamonds, together with a magnificent ornament consisting entirely of large brilliants.

NEW ORLEANS papers call Miss Nellson's sudden flight to New York to see her physician an "indiscretion."

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

Senator Thurman's Louisiana Resolution Discussed.

An Ex-Rebel General Defends His Southern Friends.

Irwin, the Contumacious Witness, Arraigned at the Bar of the House.

WASHINGTON, January 6, 1875.

SENATE.

River Improvements in Wisconsin.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a memorial of citizens of Wisconsin for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

Pensions.

Mr. PRATT submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Pensions to inquire into the expediency of extending the benefits of the pension laws to volunteers in the United States army, who were wounded in repelling the raid of John Morgan in Indiana in 1863. Agreed to.

Public Lands.

Mr. CLAYTON introduced a bill to amend the act granting a pension to the minor children of John Caulick, deceased. Referred.

Mr. HARVEY called up the House bill to confirm pre-emption and homestead entries of public lands within the limits of railroad grants, in cases where such entries have been made under the regulations of the Land Department, which was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour and then laid over.

The Louisiana Trouble.

The Senate resumed consideration of the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Thurman, in regard to the Louisiana trouble, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Conkling to insert the words, "if not incompatible with the public interests."

Mr. WEST said it was somewhat remarkable that those who thrust this resolution upon the Senate declared they were in possession of all the facts about Louisiana, yet they wanted the President to send information to them. It had been charged here that General Sheridan was ordered to New Orleans over the head of the General of the Army and contrary to all usage. He, (West), before commencing his speech, asked the Secretary of War if such had been the case, and the Secretary replied in the negative, and handed the evidence to him to contradict the statement.

Mr. WEST then sent to the clerk's desk and had read the following letter from the Secretary of War:

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
"ST. LOUIS, December 30, 1874.

"Gen. W. K. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.: General—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your confidential communication of December 26th, with enclosures. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed) "W. T. SHERMAN, General."

Mr. SAULSBURY—That is simply an acknowledgment of the receipt of confidential communications, and it does not state the character of them.

Mr. WEST—When this resolution shall have been passed, and all the information comes out, the Senator will see that it was an acknowledgment of the receipt of all orders and communications in reference to Gen. Sheridan being ordered to New Orleans. That is the fact, and I know it to be so. He then proceeded to review the circumstances attending the organization of the Legislature in New Orleans on Monday last, and charged that by the laws of Louisiana the acts of the Conservative members of that Legislature were illegal, violent and revolutionary, and in fact were the acts of a mob. The seating of five members whose seats were contested before any permanent organization was without a parallel. The vote by which Wiltz claimed to have been elected Speaker lacked five of a legal majority of the body. He next read from a telegram stating that Congressman Potter was present at the organization, and discountenanced the action of Wiltz. General De Trobriand was first called upon to maintain order in the lobby by the so-called Conservative majority in the House. The five men who contested seats had not as much right upon the floor as those in the lobby, and when those men were ejected by Gen. De Trobriand he did not see how an exception could be taken. It was all proper for military to be used in clearing the lobby, but all wrong when used to quell a mob and eject from the floor five men who were not entitled to be there. The charge that the President had been guilty of malfeasance was entirely contradicted by the facts before the Senate.

He then spoke of the unkind treatment toward Northern people in Louisiana, and said over three thousand lives in that State had been yielded up for the sake of their political opinions. Talk about peace in Louisiana! There was no peace there.

Mr. GORDON said he did not propose to reply to the speech of the Senator (West.) He was quite willing it should go to the country and make its own answer. But when a people, whom he (Gordon) loved as his own life, whose fortunes were his, through weal and woe, through life or death, were held up as assassins and murderers, he could not and would not remain silent, and if his voice and gestures were tremulous now with emotion, it was not the emotion of anger, but the emotion of indignation at the outrage perpetrated upon his people.

The Senator denied that there had been any intimidation of voters, and said the Senator from Indiana (Morton) yesterday had spoken of lies sent out by the Southern Associated Press agents. He (Gordon) thought it a libel on the Associated Press of the South, and he thought he knew as much about it as the Senator from Indiana. He (Gordon) as a Senator and man, recognizing his responsibility to his country and to his God, would say these things are true.

Continuing his argument, he said: Liars are they? What does the Senator do with reporters sent out by the leading papers of the country? Are they also liars? If so, why did not the Senator charge it? They testified to the very same class of facts. Why, Mr. President, does it fall to the lot of the Senator's head to charge a falsehood upon Southern reports, when, if a falsehood existed, it also existed elsewhere. No, sir; the Senator cowered before the power of leading Northern journals, and dared not say it. Not one man in a thousand in the South was armed. There were not half so many armed as before the war. There were not as many militia companies in the South as before the war. Even the old-fashioned double-barreled shot-gun had almost disappeared. Was it all right for the Government to arm black militia and disarm white men? Because he who had no interest with the Southern people except to arraign blacks against them, came there, good feeling existed between the whites and blacks. There were churches and school houses in the South for blacks, and in every Southern State money had been contributed by whites for school houses and churches for the blacks. The Southern white people had contributed more than any one else. Only the other day a resident of Georgia, in his last will and testament, bequeathed one hundred thousand dollars to educate the colored people. Did the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds) think of these acts of semi-barbarism, which he attributed to the Southern people in his speech yesterday?

Mr. GORDON—Does the Senator say that before 1861 the South was in a state of semi-barbarism?

Mr. EDMUNDS then requested the Senator to read from the record what he did say.

Mr. GORDON—I never mind what may be in the record. The words are in my memory, and will not out.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the Senator did not quote him correctly.

Mr. GORDON—Well, the Senator has his record, and if he can fish out of it anything of that character, then his ingenuity is equal to his audacity. [Sensation.]

Mr. GORDON—I took down the Senator's words as he said them, and am responsible for them.

Mr. EDMUNDS—Responsibility is a very good thing.

Mr. GORDON—The want of it sometimes is a very good thing, too. [Laughter.]

After a very lengthy and spicy debate between Messrs Gordon and Edmunds, and without disposing of the resolution, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Government of Oklahama.

Mr. COBB introduced a bill to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Oklahama. Referred.

Remonstrance from Arkansas.

Mr. LAMAR presented a remonstrance of the people of Arkansas "against the invasion of their rights of self-government." Referred.

Adjutant General's Department.

Mr. MCDOUGAL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill fixing the Adjutant General's Department of the army. Passed. The department is to consist of one Adjutant General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Brigadier General; two assistants, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and ten with the rank of Major.

Reduction of Revenue Taxes.

Mr. HASKINS introduced a bill to reduce internal revenue taxes. Referred. It proposes to abolish all taxes imposed by stamps, schedules B and C of section 17, of the act of June 30, 1864, and to increase the duty on distilled spirits from seventy to eighty cents per gallon.

The Louisiana Rebellion.

Mr. HALE (Maine) offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The disturbed and revolutionary condition of affairs in Louisiana threatens the destruction of law and order and civil rule in that State, and

WHEREAS, By Section 4 of Article 5 of the Constitution it is made the imperative duty of Congress to guarantee to every State of the Union a Republican form of government, and

WHEREAS, In the judgment of this House, the most practical mode of rendering this guarantee effectual in the case of Louisiana, is to remove all sense of wrong and oppression from the minds of its people by a new, fair and well guarded election for their civil officers; therefore,

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to prepare and report without delay a bill providing for a new election of State officers and Representatives in Congress in Louisiana, under such guards, restrictions and guarantees as will ensure the fullest liberty to every citizen to exercise the right of suffrage without fear and without restraints, and as will provide for such a count and declaration of the result as will ensure to the majority their constitutional and legal rights.

Mr. WILLARD (Vermont) said he should object to the present consideration of the resolution in that form. He had no objection to it being referred to the Judiciary Committee, but he did object to a declaration by the House that it could order an election in Louisiana, or any other State.

Mr. HALE remarked that the resolution was offered only for the purpose of getting an expression of the sentiment of the House on this most solemn matter.

Mr. KASSON said he desired to interpose an objection so as to prevent debate in anticipation of the report of the select committee.

Mr. COX wanted to know whether the debate on the resolution was to be general.

The Speaker replied that the debate could only proceed by unanimous consent.

Mr. KASSON—Then I object to precipitating a debate at this time.

Mr. RANDALL—It is better to precipitate debate than to precipitate civil war.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—It seems to me that this is a most opportune occasion. [Objection by Mr. Kasson.] There can be no more pressing question.

Renewed objection by Mr. Kasson, enforced by the Speaker with vigorous hammering of the gavel, but Mr. Eldridge, in spite of the noise thus made, continued his remarks, which were to the effect that the proceedings in Louisiana were now being managed by the same individuals who had lorded it over that people when that State was being reconstructed by the same tyrant.

Mr. HALE—As objection is made, I now give notice that I will, on Monday next, move to suspend the rules in order to adopt this resolution. I do not propose to take the subject from the select committee, if the House choose to send it to it, but the impotency of any committee getting information that will give the question its real character, when by the fact that the high-handed proceedings have taken place while the committee is sitting there.

After further discussion Mr. Hale's resolution was returned to him from the Clerk's desk, and there the matter rested for the present.

Fortification Appropriation.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Eldridge in the chair, on the Fortification Appropriation bill, which appropriates $850,000.

For some time the discussion of the bill ran along on the question of the utility of sea coast fortifications. In the course of it Mr. GARFIELD alluded to the principles of international arbitration, and Mr. BUTTERWORTH intimated that the American sea coast defenses and American navy were not in a condition to resist the Spanish navy.

Mr. COX ridiculed the idea of international arbitration.

After a rambling discussion, in which the Louisiana trouble was again brought up, Mr. STARKWEATHER, who had charge of the Appropriation bill, succeeded in putting a stop to political discussion, and in having the bill considered. The bill was finished in committee, and the committee rose, and the House passed the bill.

Irwin, the Contumacious Witness.

Then the Sergeant-at-Arms appeared at the bar of the House, having in his custody Richard B. Irwin, the contumacious witness in the Pacific Mail Steamship investigation.

The Speaker, addressing Irwin, said: "It is my duty, under an order of The House, to address to you the question: 'Are you ready to answer the questions which have been addressed to you by the committee, and which you have heretofore refused to answer?'"

Mr. Irwin—"I am not, Mr. Speaker."

The Speaker—The witness is at liberty to make a statement if he desires.

Irwin then proceeded to read a lengthy statement, to the effect that he had not acted in contempt of the House, because the House never ordered the investigation, that he did not employ any person subject to the jurisdiction of the House to the extent of making inquiries; that the House had no right to deprive him of his liberty, and the only practical effect of any action the House may take in insisting upon an answer to the questions in dispute will be the creation of a mass of valuable and interesting testimony, for the most part not available from other sources, but which he is and always has been ready to place at the disposal of the committee, either voluntarily or by reply to their questions, and no one will be gratified at this result except those who are interested in the suppression of this testimony.

When Irwin had completed the reading of his statement, Mr. DAWES offered a resolution directing the Speaker to propose to witness the following questions: First, give the names of the persons whom you employed to aid you in procuring a subsidy from Congress in 1872 for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; second, what was the largest sum paid by you to any person to aid you in procuring that subsidy?

The resolution was adopted, and the Speaker proceeded to put the questions to Irwin.

To the first question Irwin replied: "Mr. Speaker, I am compelled to decline doing so, for the reasons which I have already stated. To the second question he replied: 'Two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.'" (Sensation.)

Mr. DAWES then offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That Richard B. Irwin, having been heard by the House, pursuant to an order heretofore made, has failed to show sufficient cause why he should not answer, and that he be considered in contempt of the House.

A long discussion then ensued on a resolution offered by E. H. Roberts directing the Sergeant at-Arms to keep Irwin in custody in the common jail of the District of Columbia. Finally the resolution was modified so as to read:

Resolved, That Richard B. Irwin be remanded to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, to abide the further order of the House, and that while in such custody he be permitted to be taken by the Sergeant-at-Arms before the Committee on Ways and Means, if he shall declare himself ready to answer such questions as may be lawfully put to him, and while he shall so remain in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms he shall be kept in the common jail of the District of Columbia.

The resolution was adopted.

A further colloquy arose on a question suggested by the Speaker as to whether the time had not arrived when it was his duty, under the law on the subject of contumacious witnesses, to certify the fact of Irwin's refusal to testify to the District Attorney of the District of Columbia.

No decision was arrived at on that point, but the Speaker, as the House was about to adjourn, said in the absence of instructions from the House, he would feel it his duty to certify the case to the District Attorney.

Adjourned.

STATE BREVITIES.

THE postoffice at Pine township, Armstrong county, has been discontinued.

KARNS CITY was incorporated Monday. The election for the borough officers will be held on the 20th inst.

LEHIGH county brags of hogs that weigh less than 500 pounds. They've got to beat 700 pounders over here before anybody thinks twice about 'em.

BERNARD SINER, aged fifty years, committed suicide at Highville, Lancaster county, on Christmas morning. Financial troubles led him to do it.

A TAMAQUA master miller gave each of his men a splendid Christmas dinner, placing a five-dollar greenback under each plate. So the Item says.

WILLIAM DRIPPS, of Coatsville, Chester county, is a successful trout breeder, and has now on hand 130,000 trout eggs, and numerous specimens of the full grown fish, some of them very large.

MISS JENNIE BRITTON, of Lewisburg, has gained reputation as a skater by travelling thirty-two miles on the ice in three hours and thirty-five minutes. This shows that Brittons never will be slaves to slow transit.

STONEBORO, Mercer county, has more than doubled its population in four years. In 1870 it numbered 480 inhabitants—now it counts 1,158, and appearances indicate that 1880 will see it have not less than 3,000. It has an intelligent and enterprising people, who are most likely to keep moving ahead.

Foreign Exchange

on all the principal cities of the world sold, Gold, Silver and Government Bonds bought and sold, six per cent. interest paid on time deposits, and a general banking business transacted at the United States Bank, north east corner of Fifth and Wood streets. THS

Furs Made to Order and Repaired.

At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

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At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

SECOND EDITION

HARRISBURG.

Both Houses Ready for Business.

The Schuylkill Fight Settled—The Qualifications of Colihan—The First Batch of Bills—The Governor's Message—The Democratic Senatorial Caucus to be Held To-Day.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 6, 1875.

SENATE.

The Senate met at eleven o'clock this morning and was opened with prayer by Rev. W. H. H. Snyder.

Mr. STRANG from the special committee to inquire into the qualifications of John P. Colihan as Senator from the Thirteenth—Schuylkill District—reported in favor of his admission.

The report was unanimously adopted, forty-eight Senators voting. Mr. Colihan was then sworn in—Judge Mayer, of Clinton county, administering the oath.

Bills Introduced.

The following bills were introduced.

Mr. McKinley—Relating to writs of quo warranto.

Mr. Jones relating to investments held by executors, trustees and other fiduciaries.

Mr. Alexander—Relating to official acts of foreign notaries public.

Mr. Newmyer—Relating to the return of writs and other processes in Courts which are abolished or changed by the provisions of the new Constitution.

Mr. Simon—Relative to the establishment and jurisdiction of Magistrates Courts in Philadelphia.

Business from the Governor.

The Governor's message was next read, occupying about an hour.

The following appointments from the Governor were laid over:

George McIntire, Sealer of Weights and Measures for county of Venango; Notaries Public, H. L. McCullough, Pittsburgh; James M. Lingafelt, Hollidaysburg, Blair county; Zenos Sewell, Millerstown, Butler county; George Pearson and J. R. W. Blake, Mercer, Mercer county.

The Senate then adjourned until Thursday morning at eleven.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M., and opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. O'Neil.

Mr. PIPER offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the rules adopted at the last session be continued in force until the same are revised by this body.

Commissioners were appointed to wait upon the Governor and Senate and inform them that the House is duly organized and ready to proceed to business.

Selecting Officers.

The House then proceeded to the nomination and election of chief clerk, which resulted as follows: Adam Woolever received 88 votes, Dr. Wm. C. Shurlock received 87 votes.

Mr. PARKER, of Mifflin, offered a resolution that the Democratic "slate" as sent you be appointed officers of the House.

Mr. MITCHELL—(Republican) moved to amend by striking out the name of Elbridge McConkey for Resident clerk, and inserting the name of John A. Smull.

The amendment was not agreed to—yeas 89, nays 103.

Mr. GRAHAM, Allegheny, moved to amend the resolution by striking out the name of George D. Herbert for reading clerk, and inserting that of Hugh Morrison, of Allegheny, the present incumbent; not agreed to. Yeas, 89; nays, 105.

Mr. FINCHER, Luzerne, moved to strike out the name of F. A. Beamish for Sergeant-at-Arms and insert the name of General John F. Hartranft, of Dauphin county.

Mr. HARVEY moved to amend the amendment by inserting the name of Charles A. Murray, of Luzerne county. Pending the consideration of this amendment the hour of one o'clock having arrived, the order laid before the House the annual message of the Governor, which was read, and the House then adjourned.

It is thought that the House will adjourn after Thursday till next week, in order to give the Speaker time to arrange the Standing Committees.

The Democratic caucus to nominate a candidate for United States Senator has been fixed for three o'clock to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon.

Personal.

Senator McNeill and Representative Long, from Allegheny, arrived yesterday, and are putting up at the Lochiel House.

K.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 6, 1875.

Tilton vs. Beecher.

At a quarter past eleven o'clock, to-day, Mr. Shearman, of the counsel for Mr. Beecher in the suit brought against him by Theodore Tilton, consented to continue the case, notwithstanding the absence of the senior counsel. The gallery of the court room was crowded, also the corridors thereto, but the curious were excluded from all parts of the room allotted to counsel, witnesses and jurors. One woman heavily veiled was present.

A juror on the stand yesterday, when the adjournment took place, said Mackey was called, and in answer to the questions of counsel, said he was a real estate broker and insurance agent; had not read the statement published, and had formed no opinion; had no feeling one way or the other, and had never expressed any opinion; knew no more of the case than a child unborn; may have read the headings of the statements published, but nothing more.

The Counsel for Mr. Beecher, after some further questions to Mackey, asked that further examination be suspended that an investigation might be made into his statements. The Court granted the application, limiting the time to one hour.

Charles B. Westman, dealer in telegraph instruments, and Henry Thayer, employed in a stove foundry, were accepted as the fourth and fifth jurors.

Wad Hunt, a retired farmer, and Geo. Hall, a carpenter, were accepted as the sixth and seventh jurors.

Mackey, the juror whose examination was suspended in the morning, was rejected. The Court then took a recess.

After the recess, when the Court assembled, a female was observed pushing her way through the throng to the front, when Judge Neilson instructed the officer in charge of the door that no ladies were to be admitted, and she therefore left the court room.

Austin Packard, store-furnisher, was sworn as the eighth juror, and the Court adjourned.

Erroneously Sentenced.

Edward Lange, convicted in the United States Circuit Court of unlawful use of mail bags, was erroneously sentenced by Judge Benedict, of that Court, to fine and imprisonment, when the law authorizes only a fine or imprisonment. The first part of the sentence having been fulfilled, the United States Supreme Court decided that the second part of the imprisonment was enforced, which was discharged. Thereupon he brought suit for false imprisonment. A demurrer was set up by defendant on the ground that a Judge was not liable in a civil action for damages notwithstanding the commission of an error. Judge Van Brunt, of the State Supreme Court, has overruled this demurrer, deciding that a Judge of a Court of general jurisdiction makes himself liable to an action when he attempts to enforce a judgment which he knows to have been satisfied.

Defrauding the Revenue.

The Custom House has began suit against James Leahy & Co., wealthy dry goods merchants, to recover $200,000, charging frauds on revenue. It is the first suit under the amended revenue law.

Specie Shipments.

The specie shipments to Europe to-day amounted to $400,000, of which $150,000 was gold coin.

The following dispatch from the "Hub" fully explains itself:

65 SUMMER STREET,
BOSTON, January 1, 1875.

Mr. E. A. Rositer:

DEAR SIR:—Owing to the numerous failures occurring among our jobbing trade, and the generally unsafe condition of business, we have concluded to run off our present stock the agency of our retail store. Upon this receipt mark down every garment in your stock twenty or thirty per cent. and if you have any old lot of goods of any description mark them down to prices that will sell them and close them out. Yours truly,

JORDAN, CLARK & CO.

A rare opportunity is here offered to purchasers of clothing to secure the most excellent and fashionable suits at exceedingly low prices. Go at once to the Boston Clothing House, No. 95 Smithfield street.

Dunlap's Fifth Avenue Hats

At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

Dunlap's Fifth Avenue Hats

At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

Dr. Gale French,
DENTIST,
258 Penn avenue.

DIVIDEND.

SMITHFIELD SAVINGS BANK.—The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of (4) FOUR PER CENT. payable on and after the 11th inst.

W. W. SCOTT,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, January 6, 1875. ja7-160

MASONIC DEPOSIT SAVINGS BANK, No. 125 Smithfield Street, PITTSBURGH, PA., Jan. 2, 1875.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 11th inst.
GEO. C. MCLEAN, Cashier.
ja7:159

DIVIDEND—AT A MEETING OF the BIRMINGHAM & PITTSBURGH BRIDGE COMPANY, held January 5th inst., a dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share was declared on the Capital Stock of said Company out of the earnings of the past six months, payable forthwith, at the office of RIPLEY & CO.'S GLASS WORKS, Bingham street, between 8th and 9th streets, South Side.
JOHN C. STEVENSON, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 6, 1875. ja7:157

ANCHOR SAVINGS BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 4, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith.
JAS. H. SCOTT, Cashier.
ja5:145

INTERNATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, January 5, 1875.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 20th inst.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.
ja6:148

GIRARD SAVINGS BANK, ALLEGHENY, January 4, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the full paid, and THREE (3) PER CENT. on the partially paid stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after MONDAY, the 11th inst.
S. S. BRYAN, Cashier.
ja6:153

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH INS CO., Hays' Block, 72 Wood street, PITTSBURGH, January 5, 1875.

DIVIDEND NO. 34.—THE DIrectors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share, (10 per cent.) payable on and after the 11th inst.
HILLIS McKOWN, Sec'y.
ja6:149

OFFICE OF THE CITY INSURANCE CO., No. 64 Fourth avenue, second floor. PITTSBURGH, January 4, 1875.

DIVIDEND NO. 4.—THE BOARD of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN ($7.00) DOLLARS per share on the capital stock, payable forthwith, in cash, to all stockholders who have paid up in full, and to be applied to the payment of installable notes given by other stockholders, due on the 15th inst. Said notes will be returned to the stockholders on demand at the office of the Company, the capital stock ($100,000) being hereby declared paid up in full in cash.
JOHN R. GLONINGER, Sec'y.
ja6:136

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., No. 100 Fourth avenue, PITTSBURGH, January 4, 1875.

DIVIDEND NO. 19.—THE BOARD of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE, free of taxes, payable on and after the 11th inst.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
ja6:137

BANK OF INDUSTRY, PITTSBURGH, January 4, 1875.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. payable on demand.
M. HANRAHAN, Cashier.
ja6:143

PITTSBURGH SAVINGS BANK, January 4, 1875.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR DOLLARS PER SHARE out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst.
THOMAS ROGERS, JR., Cashier.
ja5:124

NATION'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 51 North Diamond street, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 4, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months.
W. C. BENNEY, Treasurer.
ja5:139

UNITED STATES BANK, N. E. Corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, PITTSBURGH, January 4, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 8th inst.
JAS. E. STEVENSON, Cashier.
ja5:138

ALLEGHENY REAL ESTATE BANK, ALLEGHENY, January 1, 1875.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after January 4th, 1875.
W. A. CLEMENS, Cashier.
ja1:99

AMERICAN BANK, PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after January 12th, 1875.
WM. ELOYD, Cashier.
ja1:k100

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE—ANY PERSON GIVING any information as to the whereabouts of JOHN A. WAGNER, will be rewarded by the friends of the undersigned.

ISAAC BROWN,
Leesville, Carroll Co., Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS,
FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-second and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE BEN FRANKLIN INSURANCE CO. OF ALLEGHENY, PA., for the year ending December 31, 1874.

Capital paid up.....$150,000 00

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$ 80,115 00
Bills Receivable	60,627 75
Real Estate	25,000 00
Premiums in course of collection	8,913 72
Cash in Bank	20,599 72
Cash in office	575 06
Accrued Interest	4,554 00
Accrued rent, &c	325 00
	$200,710 22

RECEIPTS.

Premiums	$ 74,473 78
Interest	18,240 47
Rents	124 97
Reinsurance	4,040 00
	$ 90,588 22

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses	$ 45,179 59
Expense and Taxes	10,706 11
Ref., Prems, and Rebts	12,082 62
Commissions	7,750 68
	$ 76,718 91
Dividends paid	$25,000 00

LIABILITIES.

Losses not yet due	$ 1,417 58

ja7-ttss

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,

Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of

Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.

OFFICE AND WORKS,
240 REBECCA STREET, ALLEGHENY

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE ALLEMANNIA FIRE INS. CO. PITTSBURGH, January 6, 1875.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANnual election for 12 Directors to serve during the present year, will take place at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, January 11th, during the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
CHAS. F. HERROSEE, Sec'y.
ja6:154

OFFICE OF CITY INSURANCE CO., 64 Fourth avenue, (second floor.) PITTSBURGH, Dec. 31, 1874.

ELECTION—AN ELECTION FOR thirteen (13) Directors to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, January 11, 1875, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN R. GLONINGER, Sec'y.
ja5:123

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., No. 43 South Diamond Street, ALLEGHENY, Pa., January 4, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, January 11th, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JAS. E. STEVENSON, Sec'y.
ja5:138

OFFICE ARMENIA INSURANCE COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, January 4, 1875.

ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECtion for Twenty-one Directors, to serve

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....Law of .....N. P. REED.
T. F. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875:

DAILY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE FREE-PAID.

By Mail, per month	$0 70
By Mail for six months	4 00
By Mail for three months	2 00
By Mail for one month	75
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express, or in a Money Order, as Checks so forwarded will be at our risk.

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POSTAGE FREE-PAID

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of five	1 50
Clubs of ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

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Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE *—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.*

KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 98¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 27½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

WALLACE will probably know this evening whether or no the U. S. Senatorial plum is to fall into his hands.

IT is understood that the Committee on Internal Improvements favor the improvement of our river system, as preliminary to the development of canals, which ultimately will form the means of transportation for heavy merchandise where rivers do not exist.

ALONG with the touch of uncertainty that attaches to Wallace's chances here, is an element of uncertainty as regards the Democratic Senatorial candidate in New York. The several branches of the Republican party seem likely to unite on Fenton, and along with this comes the rumor, that one way or other there will be enough votes to elect him. Fenton has always been credited in carrying his points.

COLFIAX, the Democratic State Senator, around whom those interesting affidavits cluster, was in a measure successful yesterday, as the committee reported that the Senate had no power to investigate the charges of bribery made—that being a matter for the Courts. Colfiax then, with all the innocence of childhood, took the "iron-clad" oath and assumed his seat. The perplexing conundrum now is, who did the false swearing?

THERE is something noticeable in the large discoveries made of the precious metals of late, in various parts of this country. There are those who regard such discoveries as significant of great events yet to happen,—war, or rapid progress in wealth development, or something out of the usual order. We regard it as promising in the direction of resuming specie payments, and developing prosperity, if we are careful of our credit.

MAYOR WICKHAM, of New York, has made demand on Corporation Counsel, E. Delafield Smith, to show cause why he should not be displaced. In the notification, which is quite lengthy, the Mayor intimates that Smith has not shown as much vigor in prosecuting the Tweed ring, to secure a return to the city of stolen moneys, as he should have done. This Smith denies, and promises to show himself innocent of the accusation made.

THE Pacific Mail investigation, like all its predecessors, develops that there are as many purchasable Democrats in Congress as there are of Republicans, even when the latter are in the majority. Schumaker, a Democrat, has been more clearly implicated in the financial operations of Pacific Mail, than his Congressman-elect King, who is a Minnesota Republican. The result, so far, is that the Democratic members of Committee are concerned, is a feeling of disgust at the entire investigation, and a desire to drop it. Richard Schell, Congressman-elect from New York, would move the discharge of the Committee if he could. Thus it goes. We do not see that Republicans particularly weaken because of King's relations to the affair.

IT HAS been suggested that it is well to invite attention afresh to the fact that there is great distress in Kansas, owing to the grasshopper plague, and that there is still need of liberal contributions. These can be left at the business office of the Methodist *Recorder*, and will be promptly forwarded. In the eastern cities dollar subscriptions have been taken, and large amounts have aggregated. It is rarely that famine comes to the people of any portion of this country, and when distress like that existing in Kansas and Nebraska does occur, we are called upon by every consideration of humanity, to do what we can to alleviate the sufferings of the distressed. We are gratified to know that several boxes of clothing have been sent, chiefly through the instrumentality of the churches, and private donations of money, in one instance to the amount of one hundred dollars from one person, have been made. But there are many among our more wealthy citizens who can readily spare a liberal sum to be thus applied. Our correspondence writer, Mr. Copley, is well known to many of our citizens as a perfectly reliable gentleman. Let the benevolent aid suffering Kansas.

THE WAY OF PEACE.

The spirit that underlies the hostility of the Conservative or White League element at New Orleans, and which was substantially reproduced in Thurman's resolution in the United States Senate, is one that does not promise the speedy settlement of difficulties. President Grant and all the authorities of the Government are in one position,—they are compelled to recognize the mandates of Courts and the forms of law. The ever-present tendency of the White League element to violate law is what causes trouble. So long as this is continued there cannot be peace, as the Government will not surrender power at the dictation of an armed mob. Grant all that is said of carpet-baggers, of ignorant colored men attaining legislative dignity, of oppressive taxation, and the like, and it still is true that there are forms of law provided for the emergency. It is answered these have been applied to, in vain. Even Congress and the President have not responded to help them. To this the reply can again be made that the spirit that has permeated their applications has usually been dictatorial and insulting, while deeds of violence and murder for a gory line from Ku-Klux days, immediately at the close of the war, till now. How can men expect to be kindly heard when to their every petition is a dark back-ground of murder?

But the facts show more than this. In all the wild stories that have been sent up from the South, there have been no well-established cases in which the negro or Republican element has initiated a reign of murder, or been concerned in deeds of violence, except as the recipients of the bloody attentions of the Conservatives. There has been, back of this, an avowed purpose to drive out the white Republicans, and subordinate the blacks to the rule of the ex-rebel whites. In order to do this, terrorism and murder have been resorted to. Out of all, has come the proposition, which the general government has been compelled to consider,—shall these men be allowed to override, by terrorism, the conscience and votes of those of Republican faith, and seize upon the Government of Louisiana? It has determined that this shall not be done, and hence its resolute action in maintaining those in power who are legally returned as entitled to office.

We infer from this, and the spirit of fairness which we believe to actuate President Grant and his advisors, that if the bloody methods of the White Leaguers are put aside, and a spirit of moderation and fairness shown, they will be accorded every facility that could reasonably be asked to establish their claims. We do not in this intimate that any proper facility has been withheld; on the contrary, we do not think it has been, but they have been held to the strict letter of the law. In this they have themselves to thank. This Government was never intended to be subverted by partisan violence. If we maintain a Republican government at all, it must be by the right being accorded to all of voting for such candidates for office as they prefer. To attempt to disenfranchise a person because he is black, or has settled in a State since he attained his manhood, is to subvert the very principles of Republican government. Therefore, the excuses alleged for seeking to overthrow the Louisiana Government cannot be entertained. If officials actually misappropriate funds, or in any way conduct themselves wrongly, there are remedies in the Courts which are available; at all events a moderate presentation of the subject will carry far more weight with the public than the highly seasoned fulminations that have generally come from the New Orleans Conservatives.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Governor Hartranft deserves to be cordially complimented for the excellent literary qualities, and high moral tone, which pervade his message. Every suggestion or thought is clearly stated, and where elaboration is needed, it is made with an easy flow of language, and entire propriety of expression. His first suggestion cannot be too earnestly respected by the Legislature,—that in view of the prevailing distress, every item in the appropriation bill be closely scrutinized, and the outlay reduced to the lowest possible limit. The financial statement shows $1,230,186.37 of debt redeemed during the past year, on a basis of a total income of $5,871,968.27. As this is nearly a million and a quarter less than was received the previous year, owing to the repeal of certain taxes, the Governor suggests that the most rigid economy is necessary, if our outgoes are not to exceed our income. The net debt of the State, deducting the $9,000,000 of bonds in the Sinking Fund, is $15,568,635.37.

The several paragraphs of the Message devoted to the importance of mechanical schools cannot be too earnestly considered by the Legislature. That there should be such an institution in this city we firmly believe. The plan suggested is to have schools, where the mechanic arts can be taught as a part of our public school system, that pupils may be changed from one to the other, and there effectively taught the principles and practice of the mechanic arts. We are not so well pleased with the endorsement given to compulsory education, although free to admit that the subject is cogently presented. The statement that "the lesson of the common school is love of country and obedience to authority," is of larger application than the Governor gives it. One of the surest roads to the monarchy is this very lesson of "obedience to authority" which teaches that the State is everything. The Naval School at Philadelphia and the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools are commended, and the Centennial taken into consideration.

The Governor manifests an earnest sympathy in this great enterprise, and dwells upon it with vigorous eloquence. The progress made in the preparations, the increase of interest and sympathy for it, not only in this country but abroad, and the value of the exposition in properly setting before the world our material and artistic progress are the points elucidated. No requests of any kind are made, other than that the Legislature shall feel kindly toward it. The importance and value of the new Insurance Department is elaborated, and the importance of the new Constitution is largely referred to. While depicting the evils that gave rise to the necessity for the new Constitution, and commending the people for adopting it, the Governor calls attention to still other evils that remain to be remedied. He thinks public officials should in some way be protected against slander and abuse, as a means of attracting the better classes into that service. No special method is suggested by which this can be done, but we suppose this is left to the Legislature. We fully sympathize with the Governor as to the wrong thus done public officials, but fail to see how it can be remedied by legislation.

The Governor calls attention to the weak and detrimental character of State banks, of which we have one hundred and seventeen, with a paid-up capital of only $8,000,000,—as compared with $52,000,000 in one hundred and ninty-nine National banks. A general law will be submitted to the Legislature on the subject, in accordance with the new Constitution, and the Governor is very severe on banks that pay interest, as pernicious and evil in their influence. He wants the rate fixed at four per cent. if it cannot be totally abolished. Also, that stockholders be made liable for double the amount of their stock, and a ten per cent. reserve be required. Good progress is reported in the work of securing a geological survey of the State. The labors of the Board of Pardons, and the scope of their powers is explained, and the suggestion offered that the Judge or Prosecuting Attorney furnish their opinion as to the propriety of pardons.

The opinion is very wisely expressed that as the spirit of the Constitution requires that Municipal indebtedness shall be limited, in any legislation that may be had on the subject this shall be kept carefully in view. The militia of the State is reported greatly improved in efficiency during the year. The inefficiency of the authorities in Westmoreland county, whereby the Italian miners lost their lives, and disorder was continued for a long time, is severely reprehended. The Governor thinks that prompt action on the part of the authorities would have prevented serious consequences. The operations of the Fish Commissioners, in stocking our rivers with fish, are reported entirely successful.

The people of this city will be especially gratified to the Governor for the earnest recommendation he extends to the Legislature to pass a joint resolution requesting Congress to grant an appropriation for the improvement of the Ohio river. The Legislature will do itself credit if it accedes to this recommendation. Thus the largest influence of the State—that of its legislative body—will be thrown in favor of this important enterprise.

Reference is made, in conclusion, to the deceased ex-Judges Thompson and Read. The message concludes with an earnest recommendation to the Legislature to enact the laws required by the new Constitution, in a spirit of fairness and justice, pledging his co-operation in any work they may undertake that is proper and right. The message is excellent in all particulars.

PERSONAL.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON, it is said, has decided to sail for Europe.

OWING to the continued illness of his wife, Wendell Phillips has canceled all his lecture engagements.

HORACE BINNEY, the Nestor of the Philadelphia Bar, celebrated his ninety-fifth birthday Monday.

THE Hon. Thurlow Weed is seriously ill at his residence in New York, from the effects of a cold contracted a few weeks since.

THE wife of the historian Motley, whose death has just been reported, was the sister of Park Benjamin, the well known American poet and journalist, who died in New York in 1864.

GENERAL JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE is looking better than he has done at any time since the winter set in, and his friends entertain the hope that his health will soon be fully re-established.

SENOR CASTELLAR has resigned the Presidency of the Spanish Commission of the Centennial Exhibition of Philadelphia, the chancellorship of Public Instruction, and his university professorship.

IT is thought that the Republicans in Spain will not start another revolution. Alfonso has consented to allow his subjects to address him as "Fonso," and Isabella says she thinks she can stand it to be called "Belle."

MR. FRANK JONES, of Portsmouth, N. H., has his life insured for $200,000. This is said to be the largest life insurance carried by an individual in New England, except Charles C. Storrow, of Lawrence, who is insured for $250,000.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Message of His Excellency, John F. Hartranft, to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.
January 6, 1875.

Condition of the Finances of the State—Various Suggestions to the Legislature — Lawlessness in Some Parts of the State Referred to—Improvement of the Ohio River Recommended—The Labors of the Board of Pardons. &c., &c., &c.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The wonderful powers of recuperation heretofore exhibited by the American people in recovering from panic and misfortune inspired the hope, twelve months ago, that the dawn of the present year would discover the country released from the distrust and effects of the financial panic of 1873, and inaugurate a period of confidence and prosperity. That this hope has not been realized, is painfully manifest, when throughout the length and breadth of our own great State are found furnaces chilled, factories still, mining shafts in process of decay, and myriads of unemployed men, with no resources to provide for themselves and families against the rigors of the winter that now holds all nature in its cold embrace. We must not be unmindful that distressing conjunctures, like the present, often brood a spirit of restlessness and discontent that ascribes to the existing government the ills that afflict society. It is therefore expected, in the presence of our depressed trade and languishing industries, that the efforts of those who are serving the public shall be directed to the practice of the most rigid economy. Let us confirm these expectations by unusual diligence in the dispatch of the public business, a constant study of the general welfare, and the application of every means in our power to reduce the burdens of the people, and with this view I recommend the closest scrutiny of every item of the appropriation bill. In this season of distress no outlay of money should be made except what is absolutely required for the ordinary expenses of the government, and to make provision for the maintenance of those reformatory and charitable institutions with which management the State is charged. Where misery would be entailed upon any human being or the interests of science suffer by withholding aid to other educational or charitable objects, humanity and the sense of public duty will approve of some assistance, but unless for these or equally imperative reasons it is my solemn conviction that no appropriation should be made for any institution other than those for which the people of the whole State are responsible.

Finance.

The brief statement of the finances herewith submitted is made to embrace the details of most interest, and I invite your attention thereto with a view to a more intelligent apprehension of the discussion that follows:

DEBT REDEEMED.

During fiscal year ending November 30, 1874:	
Six per cent. loan	$ 1,219,050 00
Five per cent. loan	9,000 00
Chambersburg certificates	2,063 50
Relief notes	53 00
Domestic creditors' certificates	15 87
Total	$ 1,230,186 37

RECEIPTS.

During fiscal year ending November 30, 1874:	
Balance in Treasury November 30, 1873	$ 1,825,151 24
Receipts	5,871,968 27
Total	$ 7,697,119 51

DISBURSEMENTS.

During fiscal year ending November 30, 1874:		
Ordinary expenses	$ 4,966,128 62	
Loans redeemed	1,230,186 90	
Interest paid on loans	1,466,274 34	
		6,642,567 86
Balance in Treasury November 30, 1874		$ 1,054,551 65

PUBLIC DEBT.

Six per cent. loans	$19,321,350 00	
Five per cent. loans	4,963,354 01	
War debt at half cent.	87,000 00	
		$24,371,884 01

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Relief notes in circulation	$ 96,198 00	
Interest certificates outstanding	13,049 02	
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,448 38	
Domestic creditors' certificates	25 00	
Chambersburg certificates outstanding	82,769 28	
Chambersburg certificates unclaimed	263 68	
	$	196,751 36
Public debt, November 30, 1874		$24,568,635 37

BONDS IN SINKING FUND.

Bonds of Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	$ 3,950,000 00
Bonds of Allegheny Valley Railroad Company	3,500,000 00
	$ 9,000,000 00

During the fiscal year ending November 30, 1873, the receipts of the Treasury amounted to $7,676,723.20. It will be observed that in the past year the revenues have sensibly diminished, and the receipts were only $5,871,968.27. This diminution of $1,204,754.93 was occasioned by the repeal, in 1873, of the taxes on gross receipts of railroads, net earnings of industrial and other corporations, and the taxes on cattle and farming implements. It is worthy of remark that the belief afforded by the repeal of these taxes was mainly in the interest of corporations employing the greatest number of working men. Still this reduction of the revenue, and with an increased expenditure of perhaps $500,000, made necessary by the new Constitution in additional outlay for schools, Legislature and judiciary, it is manifest that the strictest economy must be observed in all the departments of the Government, and the appropriations considerately and wisely made, or the State will be unable to meet its obligations under the existing tax laws.

By the Constitution, the proceeds of the sale of public works, and by act of last session approved May 9, 1874, the tax of the capital stock of all corporations was assigned to the Sinking Fund, which can only be applied to the payment of loans redeemed and interest on the public debt. The receipts from other sources belong to the general revenue fund, and as all the expenditures of the Government must be paid therefrom, it will be clearly the duty of the Legislature to limit the appropriation to the amount of this fund.

Industrial Education.

The report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, wherein the statistics of our educational system are presented with more than usual care, will enlist the profound study of those interested in the mental and moral training of our youths. Convincing as these details are, of the close relationship existing between education and the general welfare of the State, our people are still slow to adopt methods used in other countries and States, whereby the boundaries of instruction in regard to the sciences are imparted of a more useful and practical kind. Our common school system is now fixed upon a firm basis, and a free education assured to all who wish to avail themselves of its benefits, and inquiry should, therefore, be directed to the best means and the best plan to fit our children for the numerous vocations that are the outgrowth of the peculiar resources and varied industries of the State. The survey of the various agencies used in unfolding these resources of Pennsylvania, it must be confessed, the mechanical work necessary for their proper development, require for the highest degree of skill; and if this survey extends over the vast and complex system of her industries, how manifold are the places where practical knowledge and handicraft are needed.

It is to our mineral wealth and manufactures we are mainly indebted for our riches, power, and the advantages we possess as a State, and in our mines, furnaces, forges, rolling mills, locomotive works, and the myriads of factories, wherein her products are formed for use, trained hands and minds are always wanted. Can these be found among our own people? Reasonable and just complaint is made of the want of skilled labor in our midst, and the constant recourse had to foreign countries to supply this pressing need. In our great iron and other industries, and wherever skilled labor is required, the greatest number of those employed have acquired their experience in Europe, or the Eastern States. Is it not time for Pennsylvania to absolve herself from this dependence, that imposes upon many of her sons the condition of common laborers, at the bidding of overseers from without the State?

In the future that awaits our great State, with her exhaustless wealth, wherein all the elements of empire, shall her children be the hewers of wood and the drawers of water, or shall they assume the position to which their birthright entitles them and direct and control her destiny? A very small number of our boys become artisans, and yet it is a maxim of political economy that the measure of a State's productiveness is in proportion to the skill of its labor. We disburse in this Commonwealth ten millions annually for common schools, and no one doubts the wisdom, policy, or necessity of this expenditure; and of the children who compete their terms at her schools not one has any special fitness for a trade or any acquirements that will enable them to compete successfully with the skilled labor engaged, in many instances, at high prices, in extracting our mineral stores, or in the conduct of the great industries that are the pride and chief support of the State.

I am persuaded the members of the present Legislature are interested in any design that concerns the honor and welfare of the State, and I appeal to your judgment whether the dictates of common sense and a proper appreciation of the true sources of our prosperity do not demand that some provision should be made for training a portion of children in the knowledge of the mechanic arts, and I beg leave to offer a few suggestions as the outlines of a plan to impart this knowledge which, upon examination, I believe to be feasible and applicable to our system of education. Let young men in our common schools who desire to become mechanical engineers or master mechanics, or acquire a knowledge of some particular branch of mechanical industry, be transferred to schools where they can be taught the sciences that bear upon, and especially mathematics in their relations to the trade they wish to learn. Lecture and draughting rooms should be provided and a workshop furnished with all the improved machinery, the former to be presided over by a professor of mechanical engineering and the latter carefully supervised by a master mechanic. The time of the students could be divided between the schoolroom and the workshop, and the lessons taught in the one be reduced to practice in the other, and a knowledge obtained of the mechanical processes made use of from the simplest to the most complicated work. Is there any practical obstacle to educating boys in this manner so that they can calculate the size and parts of a machine, then draught and finally make it with their own hands, if required; in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and other large manufacturing cities, where the means of acquiring information of this kind are so ample, schools, such as I have described, might be established without great cost, and where provision is made therefor by the local school boards, the State should be pledged to give them proper assistance.

Compulsory Education.

If a parent neglects the education of a child or selfishness demands its earnings when the State affords the facilities for its instruction, can it be argued that it is despotic or destructive of the principles of free institutions to compel the attendance of that child at school, and is it not a duty which the State owes, not to the child alone, but to her own safety, to rescue it from the condition of life this indifference or greed may impose upon it, and prepare it, not only to be self-sustaining, but a good citizen as well? All ignorant men are not paupers or criminals, but from this class are recruited the greatest portion of those who fill our poor-houses and jails. When, in certain sections of the United States, you find only seven per cent. of the people, above the age of ten years who cannot read and write, and discover eighty per cent. of all the crime chargeable to these sections is committed by this ignorant seven per cent. it will not do to deny that education has a most intimate relation to crime. The statistics of pauperism likewise show that the illiterate and ignorant crowd our poor-houses, and a very small proportion of the inmates of these institutions have had any of the advantages of education. Will it be said the State has no interest in the suppression of an evil that is the prolific source of so much misery and vice? Crime and pauperism are burdens which the State has to bear, and to make use of every preventive of these evils is the dictate of good policy and humanity.

There is, however, a more urgent reason why the State should compel the education of all the children within her jurisdiction. It is patent to every observer that where there is an aggregation of the ignorant and criminal classes, the laws regulating suffrage and elections are frequently violated. The most effective remedy for this pernicious evil is the school. It is the nursery of the good citizen; regulates his will and action by certain fixed principles, informs and disciplines the mind, and creates and fosters his self-respect. Receiving his education at the hands of the State, the child learns to look upon her as his benefactor, and with the increase of his intelligence there is a corresponding growth in his respect and veneration for the Commonwealth, whose beneficence he has so rich an offering. That man must be an ingrate, who, taught by the State and having his mind enriched by the stores from her bounty, will lend his energies to corrupting her councils or undermining the faith of her people in the sanctity or efficiency of her laws. The lesson of the common school is love of country and obedience to authority. Can the State afford attention of those entrusted with government employed upon a subject more vital to the interests of society than to secure the education of every child within the operation of its laws, and I sincerely trust that from the wisdom of the Legislature will be evolved some plan that will at least gather the neglected children of the Commonwealth into institutions where, jointly with the contributions of charitable people, she can provide for their maintenance and in struction.

Naval School.

I invite your attention to an act of Congress, approved the 20th day of June, 1874, under whose provisions a school should be established at Philadelphia, for the instruction of youths in navigation. The importance of a school of this kind cannot be over-estimated, especially to a commercial city like Philadelphia, and the liberal offer of the National government will enable the instruction to be given in a practical way under a competent superintendent.

Soldiers' Orphans.

The education and maintenance of the soldiers' orphans will continue to command the sympathy and aid. No object should make a more sensible appeal to your consideration than the condition of these unfortunate children, whose future will be shaped and usefulness largely determined by the instruction they receive from the State. A number of these orphans, distinguished by good conduct and mental qualities that adapted them to the calling of teachers, have been transferred, upon the expiration of their terms, from the Orphan to the Normal schools of the State, where they are being fitted for that useful occupation. What the State should do to obtain employment or a means of livelihood for those children without limit, it is not for me to suggest. That a large number are in need of assistance, is a matter, I feel assured, you will not think unworthy of attention.

Centennial.

As the time approaches for the Centennial Celebration of the Nation's Independence, and broader and more generous sympathy with its objects is apparent, while a more general disposition is shown to make the exhibition in which they are borrowed a faithful representation of our various mineral and industrial resources, but to manifest as well, that when the Nation's pride, dignity or honor are concerned, the American people move with an uncommon impulse and have a common interest. It has been conceded from its inception, that the exhibition must have the sanction and authority of all the States, if it would be clothed with the character of a national enterprise, and the number of the States that have already enlisted in the cause, disclose the prevalence of this opinion and the desire for harmony and unity of action. The Centennial must be looked upon as the property of the whole people from the whole Union, or its beauty will be marred and its symmetry destroyed. We owe it to ourselves, humanity and liberty to demonstrate that the full development of the resources of a State, its resources, the education of the masses, the grandest achievements of science, the most abundant fruits of industry, the blessings of religion, and the amplest protection to life and property can be secured by, and are consistent with the largest share of freedom to man. We are to show that what the combined wisdom of ages and all nations endeavored and failed to obtain, a system of government under which the authority forty millions of free people, with no other restraints than those imposed by their own will, has had a trial of one hundred years, a century crowded with triumphs for the right, unexampled progress for the progress and development of those arts that are useful and help adorn human nature. Is not, therefore, the interest, pride and patriotism of every American engaged, to make our State worthy of her in its proportions and grandeur, a true relex of the intelligence, genius and habits of our people, the magnitude of our resources and the benefits of our institutions? This is the duty and interest of the celebration, and if we mistake not, the sentiments of the people of the country, every State and Territory will be represented in the exhibition in the manner that will best display the wealth, industries and characteristics, and with the more comprehensive view of making the Centennial truly national and American. That the products and fortunes of the future will be largely represented, is assured by the number and character of the nations that have signified their intention to contribute, and the liberal appropriations they have made to profitably and creditably display them. There has been no abatement of zeal in the efforts of the gentlemen in charge of this National undertaking, nor any cessation in their labors to diffuse a proper understanding of its purposes and importance. Obstacles, if there are has ever seized them, neither have they been disarmed by unfriendly, and at times unjust criticism, nor deluded by plausible suggestions that might have turned them aside from the supreme object for which they have striven. To their talents, dignity of character and untiring energy, the country will be indebted for a large measure of the success of the Centennial, and in what remains to be done, the people should banish distrust and command for them confidence and support. The work upon the building intended for the exhibition, is progressing rapidly, and the structure in its architecture and proportions will be a credit to the country. The space to be allowed has been carefully allotted to each country, and ample provision made that the articles exhibited will be properly and fully displayed, while every facility will be afforded for examination of our own products. Philadelphia is enlarging her accommodations for the entertainment of guests, the neighboring cities afford innumerable opportunities of a like kind, the extensive park where the Centennial buildings are located, is every day adding to its natural beauty, with the contributions of art with which public and private liberality is adorning its avenues, and the welcome accorded those who attend the exhibition, will be in keeping with the traditional hospitality of the people of Pennsylvania, and we trust will reflect honor upon the whole nation.

Insurance.

The necessity of an Insurance Department, and its utility, have been clearly shown, since its creation, by the discovery of a number of unsafe and insolvent companies that were doing business in this State, one of which resorted not only to fraud, but to the crime of forgery to deceive the public. The published assets of these companies, in some instances, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, upon examination melted away to worthless securities, the very possession of which was a convincing proof of an intention to practice fraud. The protection of sound companies, the retention at home of the capital invested in insurance, the interests of the insured, and the honor of the State, alike demand the exposure of these fraudulent companies, and the enactment of a general law so stringent in its regulations that it will be impossible for adventurers, under the cloak of an insurance company, to rob the public. Every facility for the detection of impositure should be afforded those charged with the examination of these companies. The immense interests involved in this business of insurance are entitled to the utmost protection the State can extend to them, and the inquiries should be so thorough that no form of deception can elude its scrutiny. A more comprehensive law, also, for the incorporation of insurance companies should be passed and made to embrace all classes of insurance, and no company should be allowed to organize, or exist, that did not give the amplest guarantees of solvency and good faith.

The New Constitution.

One of the encouraging signs of the times is the growing disposition on the part of citizens to give more serious attention to the science of government and measures for the purification of the channels of administration and law. The most pregnant mischief, however, of our political system, and for which no remedy has yet been found, is the disinclination of men of character and influence to devote a small portion of their time to educating a correct public sentiment, and to the selection of men for office who will fitly represent that sentiment. It is considered one of the first advantages we possess under our form of Government to be permitted to vote for those who are to make and administer our laws. If compelled by an arbitrary power to surrender this privilege we would do so only with our lives, yet how many citizens discharge this most important duty with as much indifference and as little investigation as to the merits of the candidates as they meet the ordinary requirements of their daily life. This unconcern begat a brood of distempers whose malign influence years ago reached the dearest franchises of the people of this State. It became evident that reform must be had in many of the functions of government; in some places authority was straitened and in others needed support; abuses in legislation had grown intolerant; the will of individuals and localities was enacted into law; corporations that were the creatures of the State became more powerful than their creator, and cities, through special legislative grants, were ruled by the few to the detriment of the many. To correct these evils the people demanded a change that would be radical, and the new Constitution was made to embody the reforms. Special legislation, bequeathed to the State a legacy of wrongs that have been fruitful of injustice, and some of whose injurious effects upon the peace and prosperity of the Commonwealth will be perpetuated to posterity, and if the new Constitution had no other merit than to confine this kind of legislation to its proper limits, it would secure the allegiance and duty of our citizens. The ready acquiescence of our people in accepting the provisions of the new Constitution, and the absence of all contest on the part of corporations, many of whom were jealous of its restrictions, are a gratifying illustration of loyalty to the best interests of the State. The public sentiment that demanded and obtained these reforms must now take care that new or worse disorders do not creep into our political system.

A few suggestions will be pardoned concerning another habit of our citizens which, I fear, will banish integrity from office, unless corrected.

Every well organized government very properly provides against betrayal of trusts, or abuse of power by its representatives. The public has a right to expect honesty, diligence and a conscientious discharge of duty from those whom it distinguishes by election or appointment, but on what principle, or from what motive is it again reviewed. If this practice should obtain, as the applications increase, the greater part of the time of the gentlemen composing the Board, will be consumed in hearing applicants for pardon, to the serious detriment of the public service in their other official relations.

To facilitate investigation and enable every act to stand the test before the public, and especially those connected with the administration of the law, should esteem it a duty to convey to the board all the information within their knowledge, that would enlighten and direct them to a rightful conclusion. Would it not be wise to require every officer of the law, particularly the judge and district attorney, to furnish their opinion as to the propriety of the pardon?

Municipal Indebtedness and Taxation.

The creation and increase of indebtedness by the municipalities of this Commonwealth, as the past few years have justly excited the apprehension of taxpayers, and greatly augmented their burthens. So enormous has this evil become, that a provision was inserted in the new Constitution to check it, and at the last session I approved an act for that purpose. While the letter of the Constitution may be open to technical criticism, its spirit and intention is, in my judgment, clear that no city whose indebtedness, at the adoption of the Constitution exceeded seven per cent. shall be permitted to increase the same, in the aggregate, to exceed three per cent. of the assessed value of the property therein. If additional legislation is necessary, in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, and protection to overburdened taxpayers, demand we should permit no evasion of its wise and beneficent provisions.

Poll Tax.

The payment of a State and county tax is one of the qualifications of voters under our Constitution. Formerly the State imposed a tax upon trades, occupations and professions, which was repealed, and the right to levy a similar tax for county and municipal purposes exists. Its imposition in some counties and municipalities is nominal, in others it is levied at the full cash value of the occupation, and is a serious burden upon mechanics and workingmen, whose only property is the receipts of their labor, and tends to prevent their exercising their rights of suffrage. It is not in harmony with our institutions that persons should be deprived of exercising their franchise by excessive taxation, or that the tax imposed therefor be unequal. This qualification tax of voters should be uniform, and I therefore suggest the repeal of all laws authorizing the levying of taxes upon trades, occupations and professions, and that a county poll-tax be substituted therefor at a rate so reasonable as to be within the ability of all to pay.

National Guard.

Assurances were given in my last annual message that the National Guard, during the ensuing year, would display unusual interest in the service and be more observant of its duties and discipline, because recognition accorded them by the Legislature in making some provision for their support, and the decided improvement in the condition of the troops at the fall inspections justified the prediction. The report of the Adjutant General contains many interesting details of the efforts made by the guard to increase their efficiency and merit the confidence of our citizens. The requirements of the service are rigorously exacted of every command, and the inspections were conducted with great care and with a view to have every company attain to the high standard fixed by the State. The number of divisions has been reduced from four to one—ten the troops of each division occupy contiguous territory, and can be easily and expeditiously mustered. The officers in command are soldiers of experience in field and camp, and are well fitted to be the instructed in the duties of the service and familiar with and regardful of its discipline.

The conduct of the several commands, on occasions of public parade, have been in general unexceptionally good, and when a sterner duty was required of them, the response was prompt and warranted the belief that they could be relied upon in any emergency. The cost of the guard, including liability for arms and munitions of war in the custody of their commands, and it cannot be too urgently impressed upon the minds of the troops of the National Guard, that the only excuse for their existence as a State be used except in the hands of her uniformed and regularly enrolled soldiers under the command of their proper officers, acting by the direction of competent authority.

Lawlessness.

The people of free governments are always unwilling to contribute largely to the maintenance of armies, and are ever jealous of the extent of military power, but it has likewise demonstrated how impolitic and unsafe it is for a State to have no disciplined or efficient force strong enough to compel obedience to its authority, when the law and its officers are contemned and defied with violence by large bodies of men. Pennsylvania has, at times, been constrained to the painful necessity of employing troops to enforce compliance with law and the wisdom of providing for like contingencies can no longer be doubted. Men smarting under a sense of wrong, or corporations in pursuit of what they conceive to be their rights sometimes seek their remedy through violence and in disregard of the law and its process. No government can tolerate this mode of redress and exist. The supremacy of the law must be unquestioned and justice obtained through the proper and established channels in the manner prescribed by the people themselves. Bodies of men or corporations have no more constitutional rights than individuals, and they should not be permitted to use their aggregate strength to coerce what is denied to the individual, and what through weakness he could not obtain. All alike must resort to the law and abide by its decrees, and if there are any who refuse and seek to accomplish their ends in an illegal way, the Executive power must enforce obedience to authority without fear or favor, and for this purpose the Constitution wisely provides a body of citizen soldiery. But if there are any grave energies when it becomes necessary to use troops to secure peace and respect for law, it certainly never was intended that the National Board should constitute a State police force to perform the duties imposed upon the local civil authorities, and that upon every breach of order its aid could be invoked to suppress the affray.

In no event and under no circumstances should a military force be used until the power of the civil authorities is exhausted and the outbreak assumes proportions of such magnitude that these officers would be powerless to overcome it. Two sufficient reasons will at once suggest themselves for this policy. Our people are sensitive to, and keenly resentful of interference by any authority but their own, and any change in the character of local or home rule, especially if by intervention comes in the stern and unreasoning shape of bayonets; and again, the cost of transportation and subsistence of troops involves the State in large expense. The civil officers in any section of the State who, through indisposition, neglect, fear or any other than an irresistible cause, fail to apprehend and use an effort gentlemen, to serve gratuitously, to whom to break the peace, are liable to the outrage was to be entrusted the selection of a geolograged law, and should be punished for their ist, and under whose direction the survey delinquency, and citizens who supinely was to be made.

witness this failure to perform their duty are morally if not criminally responsible for any fatal results that follow. A determination to act with promptitude and vigor, exhibited at the beginning of these disorders, would often intimidate those concerned therein, and cause them to abandon their unlawful enterprise. Therefore, if through any remissness or neglect of duty on the part of the local authorities the State is compelled to adopt the costly procedure of moving troops to subdue those engaged in a riot, I respectfully submit whether the county or counties where this disturbance took place should not be made to defray the expense? No apology is necessary for the urgency with which these views are presented to you, for it is of vital importance that the civil authorities and the whole body of our people should have a proper understanding of the uses for which the National Guard are intended, so that by no misconception of duty the safety of citizens or the honor of the State may be imperilled.

Riot at Armstrong Mines.

The unfortunate and prolonged conflict in Westmoreland county, between the Italian and resident miners, wherein four of the Italians lost their lives and a number were wounded, is a sad illustration of the fatal consequences of a want of decision and energy, when a spirit of lawlessness or disposition to riot discover themselves. The contest between these miners was protracted over a period of weeks, with almost daily use of fire-arms. During all this time, life and property were greatly endangered, and the public peace was broken, women and children were driven from their homes, and yet inquiry fails to reveal the fact, that a single warrant was issued for the arrest of any of the parties implicated. There is nothing to show any efficient interference on the part of the local authorities to check these unlawful proceedings, and there is no evidence that any regular or official investigation in relation to these troubles was had, until loss of life made it necessary. I feel confident that prompt action on the part of the authorities in the vicinity would have speedily terminated, if not entirely prevented the disturbance.

State Arsenal.

Under the authority conferred by the last Legislature, the old arsenal, formerly situated on the Capitol hill, was torn down and removed, and the ground shaped into a more symmetrical form. An eligible site was purchased for a new arsenal, at a short distance from the city, and the erection of a building thereon commenced without delay. This structure now nearly finished, is a handsome and substantial, and admirably suited to the use for which it is intended. It has superior facilities for the storage of arms and munitions of war in large or small quantities, contains blacksmith and carpenter shops, and the necessary work of an arsenal can all be done within its walls. The site secured consists of a square of ground well located for drainage, and has excellent water and other advantages.

Fish.

A growing interest in the cultivation of fish by artificial means is manifested throughout the country, and it is a pleasure to note that our people are devoting themselves to the investig

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 7, 1875.

The developments of yesterday were not of the most favorable character, as regards the outlook for business ease. The failure of the Citizens' Refining Company seems to have led the banks to tighten their scrutiny of oil paper, and it is reported that it works severely on some of the oil men. Still, this is only a temporary hardship, we trust, and should occasion no hesitancy in dealing kindly and generously with that class of business men. Indeed, one of the hardships of the class referred to is in the lack of competing rates, by which our oil men can compete with other points. General business was rather more active yesterday.

The Masonic Deposit Savings Bank of this city has just declared a semi-annual dividend on its deposits of per cent., payable on and after Monday next.

A dividend of two dollars and twenty-five cents per share has been declared on the capital stock of the Birmingham and Pittsburgh Bridge Company, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable forthwith.

—Says the Philadelphia *Ledger*: The money market rules quite easy, as well from the fact that there is but little business as that the supply of money from the payment of interest and dividends just now coming on the market is unusually large. The effect is, increased prices of investment securities and lower rates for money in the open market. When the present plethora of money is once placed, stock prices will probably ease a little and money rates will probably stiffen up somewhat. The larger banking houses, however, continue to quote call loans at 5 and 6 per cent., strictly first-class two-name paper at 6 per cent., strictly first-class single-name paper at 7 per cent., loans on Government collateral at 5½ per cent., on first-class bonds and stocks, 6 per cent., and on second-class securities at 7 per cent. These are the rates current among well known parties. Some persons in business profess to think that the year opens with some indications that progress, however small, has been made towards a return to healthy business. A year ago the public hardly comprehended the depreciation in values of the actual basis of capital that had been sustained, and they seemed to anticipate a speedy return to the "good old times," without stopping to consider very seriously upon the measures necessary to produce so desirable a result. At present, active and healthy business must return some time, and, however far away "the good time coming" may be, we have the consolation of knowing for a certainty that we are one year nearer to it than we were last January.

—The imports of foreign Dry Goods at New York, during 1874, amounted in value to $106,420,453, compared with a little more than $114 millions in 1873, and nearly $57 millions in 1872. This shows a falling off of 7½ millions compared with 1873, and 31½ millions compared with 1872. Last year's dry goods importations at New York were the smallest since 1868, the importation of 1872 having been heaviest arriving in any single year. In comparing 1874 with 1873, it is demonstrated that the decline was chiefly during the early part of the year, the last eight months having kept about even pace with the corresponding months of 1873. The dry goods importation represents about one-third the total foreign imports at New York, so that these figures would indicate a decline in the import trade of that city, for 1874, to the amount of about 22 millions, compared with the previous year.

—The payments made by warrants from the United States Treasury during the past month were: On account of civil and miscellaneous, $5,202,423 39; War, $2,627,193 06; Navy, $1,862,295 53; Interior, Indians and Pensions, $5,303,412 51; total, $15,085,327 50. This does not include the payments on account of interest on the principal of the public debt.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Asked.
Gold	112⅜	112⅝
U. S. 6s—1881—coupons	118¼	118¾
5-20 1862	114¼	114¾
20—1864	116⅛	116¼
" 1865	118⅛	118½
" 1865 new.	117¼	117⅝
" 1867	118⅛	118½
" 1868—coupons	118⅝	118¾
10-40's	114⅝	114¾
Currency 6's	117⅜	117⅝
New 5 per cents.	113⅝	113¾
15-40's—coupons	115⅝	115¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	101¾	101⅞
Erie	25⅜	25⅝
R. I.	109	109½
C. C. & I. C.	8	8¼
St. Paul	39¼	39⅝
Do. Pref	58⅜	58½
Michigan Southern	79¼	79⅝
Do. Central	81⅜	81½
North Western Common	67¼	68
Do. Pref	81	81½
Rock Island	102¼	102½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88⅛	88½
Pacific Mail	34	33⅝
Western Union Telegraph	77⅜	78½
Ohio & Mississippi	31¼	32
Union Pacific	38⅜	38⅝
Toledo & Wabash	20	19
Harlem	99	99½
Adams Express	92	93
American Express	62	62
U. S. Express	80	80½
W. Fargo & Co Express	80	80½
Quicksilver	63	34
Fort Wayne	94½	95
Hannibal & St. Joseph	25¾	26
Panama	114½	114¾
Iron Mountain	30	15¾
A. & P. Pref		30

Luther S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Opened.	Asked.
P. R. R.	52⅜	
" scrip	106	
Reading	54¾	
United Cos. of N. J.	129⅞	
Oil Creek	8¾	
Lehigh Valley	61¾	
Central Transportation	42¾	43
P. C. & St. L. 7's	75⅝	

NEW YORK, January 6, 1875.

Money was stringent early in the day at 5@6, but later in fair supply at 2½@3 prime mercantile paper 6@7½. Gold ranged 112⅛@112⅜, closing at 112⅜. The carrying rates were 3@5. The specie shipments were $909,000. Sterling was firm at 486¾@490. The customs receipts were $213,000, and the Treasury disbursements $860,000. The clearings amounted to $49,000,000. One ton of silver was received at the Assay Office to-day. Government bonds were firm. Railroad bonds were firm. The transactions aggregated $132,000. State bonds were quiet. Stocks opened weak, declined ¼@⅝, with one or two exceptions, ¼ to 1 per cent., Wabash, Pacific Mail, Northwest, St. Paul and Western Union leading the downward movement. Later declined ½@⅞, and afterwards slightly recovered. During the last hour the market was weak, touching the lowest quotations of the day. The decline ranged ½@1¾. In some instances the lowest quotations made for a long time past were current. The greatest decline was in Northwest, Western Union, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Wabash, Rock Island and Union Pacific. There were considerable sales of long stocks, which had a depressing tendency. The New Orleans trouble had a tendency to unsettle public confidence and unsettle speculation. The transactions aggregated 215,000 shares, of which 40,000 were Pacific Mail, 44,000 Western Union, 25,000 Northwest, 5,000 Rock Island, 9,000 St. Paul, 12,000 C., C. & I. C., 10,000 Erie, 37,000 Lake Shore, 10,000 Ohio & Mississippi, 14,000 Wabash, and 21,000 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 118¾; 5-20's of '62, 114⅝; do of '64, 116⅛; do of '65, 116⅞; do new, 117⅜; do of '67, 118⅛; do of '68, 118⅝; new 5s, 113⅝; 10-40s, 115; currency 6s, 117⅜.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 90; Tennessee, old, 79; do new, 78; Virginia new, 65; do old, 35; North Carolina, old, 24½; do new, 16.

Stocks.—Canton, 59; Western Union Telegraph Quicksilver, 33; Adams Express, 93; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 78½; American Express, 62; United States Express, 80; Pacific Mail, 33¾; New York Central, 101¾; Erie, 24⅞; do preferred, 51; Harlem, 127½; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 81¾; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, 94; Northwestern common, 45½; do preferred, 81½; Rock Island 102½; New Jersey Central, 103½; St. Paul, 38½; do. preferred, 58½; Toledo & Wabash, 20; do. preferred, 36½; Fort Wayne, 95; Terre Haute, 7; do. preferred, 23½; Chicago & Alton, 94; do. preferred, 109; Ohio & Mississippi, 31¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 67; Burlington & Quincy, 108½; Lake Shore, 78½; Panama, 85; Illinois Central, 106¾; Union Pacific, 38½; Central Pacific, 92¾; Union, 90; Delaware & Lackawanna, 106¾.

LONDON, January 6—5 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 4¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the market for three months bills is 4 13-16, or 13-16 below the Bank of England rate. Consols, money 92¾@92¾; account 92¾@92¾; 5-20's of 1865, 107⅝; do of 1867, 107⅞; 10-40's 104⅝; new 5's 105⅛; New York Central 92; Erie 24¾; do preferred 47.

FRANKFORT, January 6.—5-20's of 1862, 98½.

PARIS, January 5.—Rentes 62f 42½c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, 1875.

The general merchandise markets continue very dull, but it is hoped and expected that there will soon be a change for the better. Many of the indications are that the demand for all kinds of goods will be light for some time yet, as people will buy only for immediate wants, until confidence has been restored. In regard to values there have been no important changes recently excepting the advance on Roasted Coffee, to which reference has previously been made.

APPLES—Continue dull, but prices remain as last quoted; $1.50@2.50 ₱ bbl, according to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—5½@6c ₱ kg.

BEANS—Dull; prime medium $1.80@2; prime navies $2.10@2.15; choice hand-picked $2.25.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½@3¾c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—There is no improvement to note in the demand, and no change to the quotations; prime to choice roll, 27@30; medium to good, 20@25.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Cheddars, 16½@17c; New York ditto, 17@18.

CRANBERRIES—$10@14 ₱ bbl.

EGGS—The market continues quiet and the supply appears to be accumulating; fresh, 27@28; pickled, 25@22.

FEATHERS—50 market continues dull, and devoid of a single new feature worthy of special notice. Spring wheat flours, $5.50@5.75 for Wisconsins, $6@6.50 for Minnesotas; winter flours, $5.75@6 for red and $6.25@8.50 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GROCERIES—Our advices, both from Baltimore and New York, continue to report Coffee very firm, although the market is not as active as it was a fortnight ago. The stock in Rio is reported much reduced: only 7,700 bags reported in Baltimore on Monday. A Rio telegram, under date of 26 inst., reports as follows: Receipts of Coffee for the week, 55,000 bags; purchases during same time for United States, 30,000 bags; shorts, 20,000 bags. The receipts have fallen off very materially of late, which, together with a reduction in stock, has not been without effect in stimulating the market. In Sugars and Molasses trade continues quiet, and the markets are devoid of any new features worthy of special notice.

SUGARS.			
Crushed	11⅜	Standard B	10¼
Granulated	11⅛	Ex C	10⅛
Powdered	11⅛	Extra C	10¼
Standard A	10⅝	Porto Rico	8½@ 9¾
N. O. Sugars	8½@ 9¾		
SYRUPS.			
Sugar house	35@40	Sugar Drips	60@65
Maple	55	White Drips	60@70
Silver Drips	55	Extra Golden	70@75
COFFEES.			
Rio Good	20 @23	Roasted	27
Rio Prime	22 @23	Roasted loose	28
Rio Fancy	24 @25	Roasted Java	40
RICE.			
Rangoon ₱ lb	7 @7½	Patna ₱ lb	7½@8
Carolina ₱ lb	8 @8½		
MOLASSES.			
Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	73@75
Demerara	50@55		

GRAIN—Business in grain circles continues very dull, and, to dealers, unsatisfactory, but a change for the better before long is generally expected. There is not much inquiry for Wheat and but little offering; prices nominally unchanged; Penna. and Ohio red, $1.35@1.38; amber and white, $1.40@1.23. The Oat market, if anything, is firmer, as holders are not anxious to sell just now, and will, but the demand continues light; we continue to quote white at 63@64 and mixed at 62@62½. As noted in our last report, the supply of car Corn is light, and not equal to the demand, and prices are a shade higher in consequence; we now quote at 75@77c by the car load, delivered to quality; small shelled may be quoted at 76@78, with more inquiry for the former than the latter. Rye is quiet and nominally unchanged at $1.05@1.10; there is little doing in Barley that there are no established rates.

There was a single sale of 10,000 bushels of Oats, on 'Change to-day, to be delivered at the option of the seller between now and the 15th of next month, at 63½c, to be good white Illinois unless the oats in the cash is to be paid upon delivery. This, we believe, is the largest round lot sale that has been made since the Corn exchange was organized.

HOMINY—$4.75@5 ₱ bbl.

HAY—The market for baled continues exceedingly dull, and with the supply accumulating and a stronger disposition to realize, prices are weak and declining; we now quote at $20 to $23, as to quality.

MOONSHINE—There is not much inquiry, but the supply is small and prices unchanged; $1.04@1.06.

POTATOES—Continue quiet and unchanged; sales of Early Rose, in a jobbing way, 95c@$1; and other kinds at 80@85c.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 10@11c ₱ lb; do Turkeys, 18@17. Live chickens dull at 80@90c ₱ pair.

TEAS—$1.90@2 ₱ bush.

PROVISIONS—A Chicago exchange, of Tuesday, referring to the hog products says: "Were more active and stronger all round, under a better demand both for shipment and to fill short sales. The receipts of hogs are rather small for the season, and the market was strong, which caused a firmer feeling among holders of product, and brought out buyers who had held off, expecting hogs to come in much more freely; offers of hogs from all over from other points also tended to strengthen, packing having closed in several places, while other cities reach figures greatly larger than those for 1873. There are contracts in the next 60 days for the shipment of 365,000,00 gallons, which is more than the total exports of oil in the year 1872. The total shipment for 1874 foot up $ 321,683 gallons against 3,470,385 for 1873."

Oil Excels unchanged; countries, $1.25; city make, $1.35.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
D Fisher	Brilliant O W	483

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & F	Warden F & Co Phila	1,086
Waring Bros	Waring Bro & Co do	10,50
Total		2,136

Cincinnati Iron Market.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 8.—Wm. Means, in his circular, says: As the season advances the demand for pig iron will improve. Customers are beginning to find that prices generally are below cost of production, are trying to arrange contracts for future delivery, but find few holders willing to contract at present figures, or even disposed to make sales of round lots of foundry metals for present delivery at existing figures. In the face of a subdued demand and an increasing demand, it is certainly bad policy to arrange for future delivery of charcoal irons at the low prices of the present. Charcoal hot blast, No. —No. 1, $28 to $30; No. 2 do., $26@28; do. mill, $25. Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee—No. 1, $25@28; No. 2, $23@25; mill, $22@23. Charcoal cold blast H. R, $4@6. Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee, warm and cold blast, $20@$40. Blooms, $80@90.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 6, 1875.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 spring 92¼c; No 2 89¾c cash; 90¼c seller February; No 3 86c; rejected 77½c. Corn quiet; new No 2 mixed 65¾c cash; 66¼c seller February; rejected 44½c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 52⅝@52¾c cash; 53¼c seller February; rejected 44½c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No 2 $1.07@1.27; No 3 $1.08@1.16.

PROVISIONS—Pork: demand active and prices advanced; $18.90@18.95 seller February; $19.25 seller March. Lard: demand fair and firm; $13.70 seller February, $13.90 seller March. Bulk meats: demand good at full prices; sales of shoulders at 6½c; short rib middles 9¾c; short clear 10c, all loose, cash.

WHISKY—Sold at 90c, unchanged at 90c.

On call Board in the afternoon wheat was steady and unchanged. Corn easier; 65c seller January, 66c bid February, 67½c seller May. Oats easier; 52½c seller February. Lard $13.40 seller February.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 6.—Flour in limited demand; receipts 15,000 barrels. Rye flour quiet at $4.35@5.25. Corn meal in fair demand and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; receipts 52,000 bushels; No 2 Milwaukee spring $1.09 for March. Rye quiet and unchanged. Malt more active. Corn dull and lower; new and yellow western 85@88c; white do 86@90c. Oats dull and lower; mixed western 50@52c; white do 60@62c. Hay and Coffee unchanged. Sugar quiet and steady; prime 8½c. Molasses unchanged. Rice firm and in fair demand. Petroleum quiet and steady; refined 12¼c; crude 6@6½c. Tallow firm and in good demand. Eggs firm at 25@25½c. Pork firm; mess $20.50@20.82½. Cut meats quiet. Middles quiet; long clear, western 10½c; short clear, 10½@10¾c. Beef quiet. Lard firmer; prime steam 13¾@13¾c. Leather steady and unchanged. Wool quiet and firm; domestic fleece 42@46c; pulled 38@50c. Butter steady; western 18@35c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky firm at 90c. Clover seed firm at 10½@10¾c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 6.—Cotton steady at 14½c. Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull at $1.06@1.07. Corn dull at 67@70c. Oats steady at 60@62c. Rye dull at $1.10. Barley firm. Oils unchanged. Eggs, Butter and Cheese unchanged. Pork: demand active and prices advanced to $19.25@19.50. Lard scarce and firm; demand fair; kettle 13.3c bid, 13¾c asked; tierce 14c. Bacon firm; shoulders in good demand at 8¾@8¾c. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Green meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky demand fair and market firm at 94c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 6.—Butter quiet; western extras 33@34c; western fresh 28@30c. Cheese steady and unchanged. Eggs firm; western 28@30c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; No 1 spring $1.37½; Indiana and Ohio family extra $5.25@5.50. Wheat; red $1.20@1.21; white $1.30@1.35. Rye 95@97c. Corn firm; yellow 74@75c. Whisky firm at 92c. Petroleum steady; refined 12½@12½c; crude in bbls 6@6½c; bulk 5½c. Provisions firm. Mess pork $20.50@21.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 6.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy; No 1 amber $1.28; No 2 do $1.22½; No 1 red $1.23. Corn weak and lower; mixed western 62c at elevation, 63½@64c at $

LATEST NEWS.

NEW ORLEANS.

Rebels Dissatisfied with Gen. Sheridan's Dispatch.

Protests from Business Men, Clergymen and Others.

The General Threatened with Assassination.

Report on the Situation in Shreveport.

Republicans Afraid to Assume Their Offices.

Rebels Dissatisfied with Gen. Sheridan's Dispatch.

NEW ORLEANS, January 6.—At a special meeting of the Board of Underwriters held this day, the following report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Board has read with feelings of the deepest sorrow and mortification the published insane dispatch of Gen. P. H. Sheridan to the Hon. Secretary of War, under the date of the 4th inst., that we esteem a wanton, gross and unjustifiable wrong and libel on the fair fame of every citizen of our State and city. This Board has been established for purely commercial purposes. No political question has ever been discussed or proposed, but in view of this criminal outrage upon the best interests of our city, by a stranger in temporary power, not only warrants, but demands from us this expression of our unqualified denial of those vile aspersions upon our citizens; that we give our assurance to our brother underwriters at the North and West that we claim to be true and loyal citizens of the United States, and as such we are law-loving and law-abiding people, and that life and property are as safe with us as with them, for the truth of which we confidently appeal to the noble army of Knights Templars from every State in the Union who recently visited our city; that we cannot but express our surprise that any one occupying the position of General Sheridan should presume to such knowledge of his alleged important facts upon such brief opportunities as he possibly could have during the short time he has been in the South, and the only excuse we find for such utterances is a suggestion that comes to us this morning from New York, that this dispatch was written in Washington and sent to General Sheridan before he left his Northern command; that we earnestly appeal to our Northern brethren to the Congress of the United States, to their love of liberty and justice, to afford us that protection from the present violence, and from wrong and outrage which may follow, which, as fellow citizens of this great country, we have a right to demand; and that we confidently expect the manly and patriotic expressions of the Cotton Exchange at their last meeting.

(Signed) THOS. A. ADAMS, President.

Address of the Chairman of the Committee of Seventy.

To the People of Louisiana:

In the name of all that men hold dear and sacred, I implore my fellow citizens to avoid by all means traps which our enemies and oppressors have deliberately set for them. Our deliverance from political bondage depends upon our prudence and forbearance, and a conflict with soldiers or authorities would be the ruin of our liberties, the rivetting of our chains. A little more of the heroism, patience and forbearance which have already crowned you with unperishable honor and aroused the sympathy of the entire country in your behalf, the usurpation and misrule to which you are now subject will have ceased and you will be once more a free, a prosperous and a happy people.

[Signed] R. H. MARR, Chairman of Committee of Seventy.

Address by the Clergy.

To the American People:

WHEREAS, Gen. Sheridan, now in command of the Department of Missouri, under date of the 4th inst., has addressed a communication to General Belknap, Secretary of War, in which he represents the people of Louisiana at large as breathing vengeance to all lawful authority, and approving of murder and assassination; and

WHEREAS, He has given to that communication full publicity;

We, the undersigned, believe it our duty to declare that these charges are criminal, unfounded and erroneous, and can have no other effect than of serving the interest of corrupt politicians who arise at this moment making the most extreme efforts to perpetuate their power over the State of Louisian:

(Signed) N. J. PERCHE, Archbishop of New Orleans.
J. P. B. WILMER, Bishop of Louisiana.
JAS. K. GUTHEIM, Pastor of Temple Sinai.
J. C. KEENE, Bishop of M. E. Church South.
C. DOLL, Rector of St. Joseph's Cureh.

NEW ORLEANS, January 5th.

Report of Major Merrill.

The following report was yesterday received from Major Merrill by the Adjutant General of the Department of the gulf, and by him transmitted to Sheridan.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER RED RIVER, Shreveport, December 30, 1874.—To the Adjutant General of the Department of the Gulf. New Orleans—Sir—Referring to your telegram of December 18th, directing me in certain events to be in readiness to suppress violence, and to let it be understood that I will do it, I have the honor to report that in view of these instructions I have been in constant readiness to investigate the probabilities of violence here, and the following are the facts as nearly as I can ascertain. The State Returning Board have officially announced that the candidates for office in this parish over which I am known as the "Radical" ticket are duly and lawfully elected, the leaders of the opposing party declare that such is not the fact, and the persons declared elected shall not take or hold offices. This determination appears to be well settled, and so generally expressed and approved by a large majority of the whites that I have no doubt it is more than an idle threat. This expression in many instances is accompanied by threats of violence, and even death to officers if they attempted to take the offices, and I cannot doubt that such threats are very seriously made. They are only a repetition of what was at all times the open talk of the leaders before the telection. Three of the officers referred to are members of the lower House of the Legislature, and all three are now in New Orleans. The others are Parish Judge Cresswell, Sheriff Heffner, and several minor officers, including police, jury, justices of the peace and constables. There is on the part of most of them such apprehension of danger in assuming their duties that, except the Parish Judge, I do not think any of them will attempt or could be induced to take his office. The Parish Judge is a man of courage and coolness, and I cannot tell whether he will attempt to take his office or not. I have not seen him recently, and have no definite information of his purpose. As long as any or all of these officers choose to refuse to exercise the functions of their office, I conceive I am not called upon to do anything in the matter. My instructions cover these points, and will be carried out: That I recognize as legal State officials only such persons are recognized as such by the recognized executive or judicial officers of the State; that in in the illegal exercise of their duties such officers must not be violently disturbed or interfered with, and if violence occurs, it shall be my duty to suppress it; that my advice to all persons is is that if any question of right exists for any person to hold office, that such person shall be taken before the proper legal tribunals. The leading radicals have left. The usual worrying and harassing of negroes goes on without intermission, but lately no acts of violence have come to my notice. Such acts are now confined to plundering, with or without some show of legal forms, and driving them from their homes to seek places to live elsewhere.

Very respectfully, your obeident servant.
LEWIS MERRILL,
Major Seventh Cavalry,
Commanding.

General Sheridan's Course Approved.

The following telegram was sent to General Sheridan to-night:

WASHINGTON, January 6.—To General P. H. Sheridan, New Orleans: I telegraphed you hastily to-day, announcing your dispatch. You seem to fear we will be misled by biased or partial statements of your acts. Be assured that the President and Cabinet confide in your wisdom, and rest in the belief that all acts of yours have been and will be judicious. This I intended to say in my brief telegram.

(Signed) WM. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

Gen. Sheridan Threatened With Assassination.

New Orleans January 6.—To Hon. W. H. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington, D.C.,—The city is very quiet to-day. Some of the Banditti made idle threats last night that they whuld assassinate me because I dared to tell them the truth. I am not afraid, and will not be stopped from informing the Government that there are localities in the department where the very air has been impregnated with assassination for some years.

[Signed] H. P. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General, Commanding.

The Situation in the City Unchanged.

The situation in the city remains unchanged. The troops in the State House have been reduced to some twenty men up stairs. Before noon some hangers-on were drifting about the hall-ways, seemingly without a purpose, and there was no excitement of any kind. The Conservative members met in adjourned caucus, but nothing of special interest transpired. The Members are patiently awaiting the preparation of a memorial, which, it is thought, will not be completed before to-morrow.

The Investigation Concluded.

The committee concluded their labors and left for Washington this afternoon.

HOME NEWS.

Amusements To-night.

Pittsburgh Opera House—Fifth avenue—"Davy Crocket," with Mr. Frank Mayo and Miss Rosa Rand in the cast.

Fifth Avenue Theatre—Literary and Musical Entertainment for benefit of the poor. Scenes from "Lady Teazle," singing, reading, &c.

Cathedral Fair—In basement of the Cathedral.

Death of an Old Citizen.

We are pained to learn that Joseph Pennock, Esq., formerly for many years a well-known and highly respected manufacturer in this city, who has for the past few years resided in Philadelphia, died in that city on Tuesday, the 5th inst. Mr. Pennock's health has, for a year or two past, been impaired insomuch that his friends are not surprised at the sad news. He made a brief visit a short time since to his son, Mr. Isaac M. Pennock, of Allegheny city, where he was warmly greeted by many friends, who will lament his loss as of an old and valued friend.

Obituary.

Mr. Robert D. Borland, Advertising Agent of the Connellsville Railroad, died last evening at half-past seven o'clock. Deceased was a young man of honor, integrity and strict morality, and counted his friends by the hundreds, all of whom will be grieved to learn of his death. He was deservedly young in years, just entering upon the sterner and more exacting duties of life, and his energy and ability gave promise of a bright and successful future, but all his earthly prospects have been blighted by the hand of Death, which often so unexpectedly selects victims who are in the full vigor of early manhood. Mr. Borland had been ill but a short time, and certainly not much over a week has elapsed since the writer met him on the street.

Jurors Drawn.

The following jurors have been drawn to serve in the Common Pleas Court No. 2, commencing the third Monday of the present month:

James Wright, saloon-keeper; H. N. Hoyt, policeman; Wm. B. McCrea, lime burner; Luke B. Davidson, Justice of the Peace; James McKeown, carpenter; W. W. Nesbit, paper hanger; John M. Sweeny, painter; Jacob Wilbert, constable; P. F. McNally, salesman; Alonzo Batchelor, U. S. Inspector; John Murphy, gentleman; B. McKenna, moulder; G. P. Miller, merchant; J. Tyler, brick moulder; John C. Taylor, painter; James Walker, weaver; John F. Cobp, farmer; Robert Phillips, farmer; George Smith, cooper; Neil Croco, painter; Chas. Conwell, shoemaker; Robert Christy, druggist; Andrew Ackey, butcher; William Beaty, farmer; Theodore Stonecrad, carpenter; Jacob King, Jr., laborer; M. N. Schroeder, plasterer; Walsh Mcmichael, Jr., Sandy Bradley, merchant; Robert Whigham, farmer; William Crider, farmer; Jacob McClelland, gent; Samuel Carothers, grocer; Wm. Montgomery, laborer; Andrew Patterson, agent; James Sleith, moulder; Hugh McAfee, gent; Michael Nevil, as polisher; James Elrose, brewer; Richard Brokaw, catcher; John Small, gent; M. Gredinger, roller; Louis Hager, gent; J. McMurtry, tobacconist; Amos Petrie, grocer; G. Shafer, laborer; Wm. Finch, paver; Anthony Yerkins, cooper; P. H. Hunker, confectioner; Wm. K. Carlisle, Civil Engineer; John Cunningham, brick layer; David Fegan, carpenter; James Brooks, carpenter; G. H. Vallome, carpenter; John Moffit, grocer; T. M. Lowermerchant; David Petticord, machinist; V. G. Elliott, carpenter; George Wier, porter; John Walbruch, binder.

STILL PROBING.

Looking Into the City Hall Accounts —Another Meeting of the Investigations.

Yesterday morning the investigation into the City Hall accounts was resumed,

Messrs. Miller and Bailey of the auditors were present and Messrs. Mellon and King represented the taxpayers.

Mr. Jones testified that he had put in the heating apparatus for Blake & Co., of New York, and that he only required one day's attention to it properly.

Mr. E. Magee was called, and stated that he had made a search for the books of Mr. Allinder, a former City Treasurer, but could not find them.

This matter was discussed for a while, and after an expression of unmitigated disgust at the vexatious hindrances they had to encounter, the Board passed a resolution making a demand on the representatives of the late Mr. Allinder for the books he kept while Treasurer. An adjournment was then carried until next Wednesday.

A TALK TO THE "BOYS."

Mayor Phillips Indicates What He Expects of Them—Must Steer Clear of Saloons—Chief Speaks.

Tuesday evening at the call of the roll of the Allegheny night police, Mayor Phillips stepped into the lock-up and made a short address to the "boys." He stated that he expected every man to attend faithfully to his duties, and he particularly wanted them to keep out of saloons, while on duty, except when called in to quell disturbances. In case any officer was reported as having unnecessarily entered a saloon while on duty, he would not suspend him, but would discharge him at once. He also said that he would make no changes on the force until the Police Committee of Councils is appointed, and after that time no officer should report for duty unless in full uniform, on penalty of suspension. He then dismissed the force. He has directed Chief Clayton to remain in office until the Police Committee meets, when he will lay the name of W. B. Ross before it for Chief of Police, and if he is confirmed he will then take his position at once, but until that time Mr. Clark is to attend to the duties of the position.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Davy Crockett" is a drama of the purest character and entirely free from any form of sensation, and those who miss seeing it will regret having neglected the opportunity of witnessing one of the best American plays ever written. Mr. Mayo's impersonation of "Davy Crockett" is superb and entitles him to rank among the representative artists of the day. The character he has of that of an honest, pure hearted, unlettered backwoodsman, who is a man in every respect and knows no master save his Maker. He falls in love with *Eleanor Vaughn*, Rosa Rand; a lady of education and accomplishments, and, as a matter of course, of true love, they run away and get married. Miss Rand is a charming little actress, and is becoming a great favorite.

Fifth Avenue Theatre.

This evening a grand literary and musical entertainment will be given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre for the benefit of the poor. The programme consists of choice musical selections, which will be rendered by accomplished artists, together with readings from the best authors. The entertainment will be concluded by a production from the "School for Scandal," in which a well known amateur will take the part of Lady Teazle. The programme is one of unusual attraction and cannot fail to draw a crowded house.

THE ELECTION TROUBLE.

The Action of Mayor Blackmore in Reference Thereto—The Mandamus Revised.

A rumor was afloat yesterday that Mayor Blackmore had signified his intention to issue a proclamation for a new election for city officers, which seems to have gained currency on account of His Honor sending word for Mr. Powers, the attorney for the Taxpayers, to call at his residence. When the former gentleman responded to the call, it appears that nothing definite was agreed upon by the parties, and, as yet, the question remains unsettled. It was thought the proclamation would make its appearance in the afternoon, and this created no little stir in political circles, but as it was not issued, matters are yet in the dark.

It is stated that Mayor Blackmore is a disposition upon the part of the Mayor to comply with the wishes of the Taxpayer's Union, and let the Court decides the question. It is also stated that he, and a new election takes place. In all probability those who claim the positions now in dispute will hardly take part in the contest, but will stand aloof and allow the matter to be decided by legal authority.

When the affair was being discussed yesterday by the Mayor and Mr. Powers, it was discovered that there was an error in the writ of *mandamus* which rendered it ineffective. The counsel who applied for it had, after the order of court, failed to so fill it out properly. The Mayor was not notified of the error in writ. The writ was not certified by the prothonotary, and in the hands of one of the judges, the sheriff might as well have presented him the Mayor a copy of it clipped from an old newspaper. The writ in the original in the form in which it went before him. Whereupon it was ordered that proper measures taken to have the needed correction made.

If His Honor finally decides to issue his proclamation, it is said, a number of days will have to be set, which may bring the difficulty to a final issue. The persons elected to the various offices have, we understand, signified their intention to make application in court for a restraining order, prohibiting the Mayor from issuing his proclamation. If such action is taken the end may be reached without further litigation. At all events, whatever may be decided upon, it is probable that those who have already received the oath of office will yield until every legal resource has been resorted to, in case an effort is made to oust them from their several positions.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting Yesterday—Interesting Report of the Superintendent—The Abuse Visited Upon Animals—The Elections of Officers.

The first annual meeting of the Allegheny County Humane Society was held yesterday afternoon, at its rooms, No. 208 Penn avenue, Prof. L. H. Eaton in the chair.

After the reading and approval of the minutes, the Secretary submitted the report of the Executive Committee, stating that it had carefully and faithfully endeavored to carry out the work entrusted to it by the Society and by-laws, and hoping with the co-operation and assistance of the members of the Society and community, to be enabled to accomplish much more good in the future. The report also gave an account of the receipts and expenditures, renting and furnishing of an office, procuring a seal and solicitor and other minor matters. It was received and filed.

Superintendent Street submitted quite a lengthy report of his operations during the past month, which also was received and filed. He stated that in the habit of buying live stock and permitting them to remain in the pens without food as much as three days before killing them; that a good many street car horses had been found lame, sore, stiff, in poor condition and wearing smooth shoes, causing increased labor in drawing the cars; that many old and worn out horses, totally unfit for use, had been found attached to coal, ash and express wagons, and suffering from hunger and want of proper care and attention; that poultry was often found so closely packed in coops that many could not stand up and were cramped upon and rendered unfit for use; that calves not more than two or three weeks old, and having been shipped a long distance for several days, are brought to the city and sold to butchers who supply such food to their customers; that cattle and hogs are here found in a without having food or water for two or three days, many of them dead from oppression and others with broken limbs and so badly injured as to render it impossible to transport them further, and they are accordingly sold to butchers in Pittsburgh and Allegheny; that from 50,000 to 100,000 head of live stock that have been without food and water for two or three days are brought to this city weekly, and many of them sick from oppression and abuse in transit. These are a few of the items referred to in the report, and the abuses have been correctly alleged, and in many cases have been or where relieved as much as is possible under existing laws. The report concluded by requesting all persons to become members of the Society, free from the institutes of humanity, at least as a sanitary measure and for the preservation of one's health from the effect of impure animal food.

The report was received and filed, and it was ordered to be printed, in connection with that of the Secretary, in pamphlet form, and one thousand copies printed for distribution.

On motion of Dr. Jennings the Society decided to go into an election of officers for the ensuing year, and on motion a committee consisting of Messrs. Cotton and Luckey, Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Wilson of McCandless, was appointed to nominate officers. They retired and soon afterward returned and submitted the following list of officers:

President—A. Cotton.

Vice Presidents—George J. Luckey, L. H. Eaton, Mrs. Samuel McKee, Mrs. Wilson McCandless, Mrs. Gen. T. A. Rowley, Miss Augusta S. Haller, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. O. Metcalf, Mrs. Judge Mellon, S. C. Hough, C. A. Colton, Dr. A. G. Walter, Joel Kerr and Dr. Robert Jennings.

Secretary—Rev. J. Clyde Wilson.

Treasurer—S. C. Hough.

Executive Committee—Mrs. Samuel McKee, Mrs. Wilson McCandless, Mrs. Gen. T. A. Rowley, Miss Augusta S. Haller, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. O. Metcalf, Mrs. Judge Mellon, S. C. Hough, C. A. Colton, Dr. A. G. Walter, Joel Kerr and Dr. Robert Jennings.

The Secretaryship and three names on the Executive Committee were left blank to be filled at a future time. The report was received and the Secretary being instructed to cast the ballot of the Society, all the officers named were elected.

Other business of minor importance was transacted, after which the Society adjourned to meet again in two weeks.

European Steamship Arrivals.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, a No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer City of New York at Queenstown; steamer Cornwall at Bristol; steamer Victoria at Marille.

Furs Made to Order and Repaired.

At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

HARD TIMES MEETING.

Assistance Demanded From Congress.

Gathering of Citizens Last Night in Lafayette Hall—The Restoration of Prosperity Discussed—Government Aid Asked in Behalf of Rivers and Railroads—Addresses of Prominent Men—The Memorial Prepared, Etc.

The meeting of the business men of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City, held last night in Lafayette Hall, was quite large, and all present manifested the deepest interest in and paid the closest attention to the proceedings. The object of the meeting, as phrased by the call, was to obtain an expression from those "who favor the improvement of the navigable waters of the country, and the completion of new lines of Trans-Continental Railroads of National importance, and who believe that timely action by Congress at this session in that direction would break up the paralysis that has fallen upon the industries of the nation, by infusing new life into business, restoring confidence, giving immediate employment to many thousand deserving but now unemployed men, and leading to a restoration of prosperity in all branches throughout the length and breadth of the country."

ORGANIZATION.

At eight o'clock the assemblage was called to order, and on motion of James I. Bennett, Esq., Hon. Thomas M. Howe was called to the chair. In accepting the position he thanked the meeting for the honor and said that it was not his purpose to make a speech, not even the ordinary introductive prologue. He would content himself with simply saying that all legitimate efforts which can be exerted to restore the commercial and industrial interests of the country to their wonted prosperity, would receive his warmest sympathy and support.

Mr. John S. Slagle submitted the following list of Vice Presidents who were unanimously elected: J. W. F. White, John H. Shoenberger, Hon. F. R. Brunot, James J. Bennett, Alexander Bradley, John W. Chaffant, Joseph Walton, James Park, Jr., M. W. Watson, Wm. M. Lyon, Major Wm. Frew, Simpson Horner, Captain E. C. Grey, John Moorhead, James Woodwell, J. F. Barr, D. Hostetter, H. W. Oliver, David McCandless, A. Garrison, Robert Dalzell and Simon Bolgier.

Mr. J. D. Weeks and the reporters of the press were elected Secretaries.

The call for the meeting, as already published in the GAZETTE, was read by Mr. Weeks, after which a committee of ten consisting of Messrs. James J. Bennett, Reuben Miller, Judge Slagle, A. B. Herron, Henry Lloyd, A. E. W. Painter, Ed. Gregg, C. Bellingall, General C. B. Fitzsimons and C. G. Hussey were appointed to prepare business for the meeting.

REMARKS OF MR. DRAVO.

Mr. John F. Dravo being called for ascended the platform and made an interesting and practical speech concerning the vital necessity that exists for the improvement of the water courses of the Nation. His address in substance is as follows:

GENTLEMEN—I have been for twenty-five years held myself subject to any taxation that my friends might see proper to impose on my time, or whatever talent I possess, in behalf of the improvement of our rivers. It is more especially so far as the purposes of this meeting have a bearing on that subject, but on the present occasion I excuse you. The improvement of the water ways of the nation have for a long time been demanding and receiving public attention. Abraham Lincoln gave the best definition I ever heard of the legitimate functions of our government. It is "for the people, for the people only by the people." That is, a government for the good of the people and to secure in their associate capacity what they could not secure in their individual capacity, and it is the duty of the government to undertake to do what the people would not do in their individual capacity. In a nation of such

VAST DIMENSIONS

as ours it is a matter of necessity that these water highways should be amply and abundantly provided for on the part of the nation, as well as both our natural and artificial highways. Natural highways are those which have been furnished to us by the Almighty, but they very often need the helping hand of art and head. The subject of the improvement of artificial highways has long been a matter of discussion. The improvement of the Ohio river is an old subject, and it may be that it has been worn threadbare, but the time will come in the future a thoroughfare of great and vast importance. One difficulty in the way of its being developed is the absence of a sufficient depth of water during the entire season. It is important that the deficiency should be made up by the helping hand of art. Surveys have been thorough and radical difficulties in the way of the improvement of the Ohio, but Engineers have taken the matter in hand and have finally decided upon such a system of improvement as will make it navigable two-thirds of the year at least. These Engineers ask Congress for an appropriation of $2,000,000 to enable them to carry out their plans, and I understand that the object of this meeting is to urge upon Congress the necessity of making such an appropriation. It is a small sum, but it will be sufficient. That system of improvement will give us a better harbor all the year round for the transaction of the immense business that is to accommodate the wants of this great manufacturing city. I think this city could not invest a million dollars to better advantage than in building a dam that would give us six or eight miles of water all the year round, and give also an opportunity for the constant shipment of coal, iron and other products of our manufactories. The commerce of the Ohio river, commencing at Pittsburgh and terminating at Cairo, is represented annually by

THE ENORMOUS SUM

of seven hundred million dollars. Add to the Ohio all the other navigable rivers of our country and we can imagine the immensity of the magnificent business of the water ways of the nation. The tonnage of the vessels plying the Mississippi river would equal in tonnage the tonnage of the ports of New York and Philadelphia. It is time we should wake up to the needs of the hour, and demand of the present meeting of the general government, and we simply ask, in the interest of a branch of industry favorable to the many, made a continual water-course by the gulf. In favor of demanding of the general government at once that the Mississippi be deepened. This is a condition so that the grain of the West can be sent to New Orleans and shipped from there to foreign markets, instead of sending it by mountains, hills and valleys to the East. (Applause.) Improve the mouth of the Mississippi so that forty ships can go right up to N ew Orleans.

HELP FOR RAILWAYS.

I am in favor of Congress endorsing, aiding and helping by the moral weight of its recognition the great trans-continental lines of railways. These are hard times, and it is for that very reason that I would ask Congress to appropriate three millions for the improvement of the Ohio river, and to endorse the bonds of these railroads, in order to complete them. (Applause.) Now, after fighting these hard times for over a year, and maintaining our courage, we simply ask the Government to step in and exercise the legitimate functions for which it was created. (Applause.) How often is it that a little help will start a man out on the pathway of prosperity, and fill him with courage and high resolve. So it appears to me that all we need now is a little more courage and fortitude. The improvement will only start to work the idle industries of the country, and so we ask, it will reap a rich return in increased revenue.

NO OBJECTIONS

The people do not appear to not object to the government building railroads and canals if the money is not taken from the people.